WEATHER
Showers, Partly Cloudy

Daily Worker

★ Edition

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YANKS FIGHT NAZI CHUTISTS AT ROER

Hodges Enters Langerwehe

PARIS, Nov. 27 (UP).—The U. S. First Army battled into Langerwehe in a two-mile drive up the bloody road to Cologne today deepening its wedge in the Reich to 15 miles.

The pace of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's winter offensive slowed abruptly as the Germans struck back savagely from deep defenses along the northern half of the front and rallied in the south to throw up a stiff rearguard defense on the west bank of the Rhine.

Important if unspectacular gains continued to be registered, however, on almost every sector, notably in the Saar Valley, where Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army captured the big Maginof Line fort of St. Avold, 25 miles east of Metz, and nine other towns.

There was no confirmation of Swiss reports that small groups of Allied parachutists had landed in the Immendingen and Oberauchringen areas, 30 to 50 miles east of the Rhine, and had cut the German railroad paralleling the Swiss border.

In what appeared destined to go down as the bloodiest fighting ever encountered by an American army, Lt. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges' doughboys had won half of Langerwehe, 13 miles east-northeast of Aachen. They were meeting desperate resistance and repeated counterattacks from reinforced German paratroopers determined to hold on to that last strong point between Hodges' vanguards and the Roer River line, four miles beyond.

FRENZ CAPTURED

The Yanks also captured Frenz in a one and one-half mile advance north of Weisweiler, and on their southern flank were fighting through the villages of Grossbau and Huertgen on the northern edge of the Huertgen Forest.

The U. S. Ninth Army on Hodges' north flank beat back a strong counterattack at Bourheim, five miles north of Frenz, and surged a mile eastward, reaching the edge of Kirchberg, two miles due south of Juelich and threatening to outflank that Roer stronghold. Lt. Gen. William H. Simpson's Ninth Army doughboys also were locked in a bitter street battle at Koslar, two miles west of Juelich.

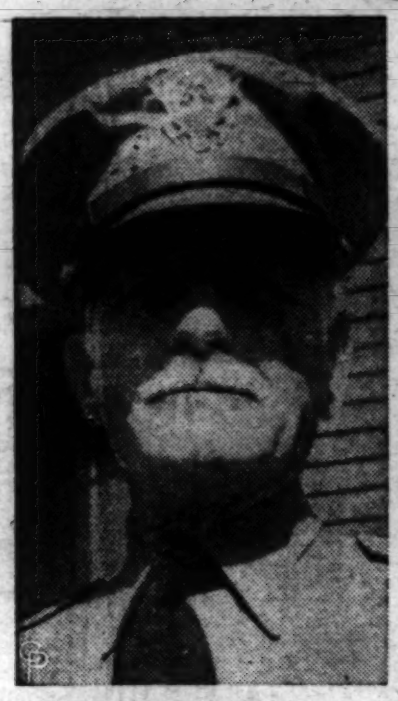
BRITISH PUSH FORWARD

North of the Ninth Army the British Second Army was edging up to the west bank of the Maas on a broad line and had reached the perimeter defenses of Venlo, which lies on the east side of the river. These defenses included a massive anti-tank ditch 25 feet across and 25 feet deep.

The last three forts in the Strasbourg chain, Forts Ney, Petain and Kleber, were captured, and with them were taken Lt. Gen. Franz Vatterot, German commandant at Strasbourg, and Gen. Wilhelm Ullersperger, in charge of the fortress defenses.

South of Strasbourg the U. S. 3rd "Marne" Division captured Dinsheim, Dangolsheim and Soultz on the eastern rim of the Vosges and linked up with units of Patch's 15th Corps near the Maginot fortress of Mutzig, at the eastern end of Saales Pass.

Gen. Jean de Lattre de Tassigny's First French Army driving north along the Rhine from the Belfort Gap had run into a strong German rearguard line north of Mulhouse, indicating the enemy was fighting hard to cover the withdrawal of at least some of his troops from the Vosges pocket. The Germans still held a bridgehead at Kembs on the west side of the river between Basel and Mulhouse.



Hurley Named U.S. Envoy to China

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UP). — President Roosevelt today nominated Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, his 61-year-old trouble-shooting special envoy now in Chungking, to be the new U.S. ambassador to China.

The one-time Republican Secretary of War succeeds Clarence E. Gauss who resigned recently.

B-29 Protection: Bullet-proof suits are the latest work in fashions for the crews of B-29 Superfortresses, now busy knocking out Tokio and Manila. Giving the suits the last once-over is Brig. Gen. Haywood S. Hansell, San Antonio, Texas, commanding general of the 21st Bomber Command of the 20th Air Force. The photo was taken on Saipan just before the men took off on a recent bombing attack.

Hull Resigns Because of Health; Stettinius Named to Post by FDR —See Page 2

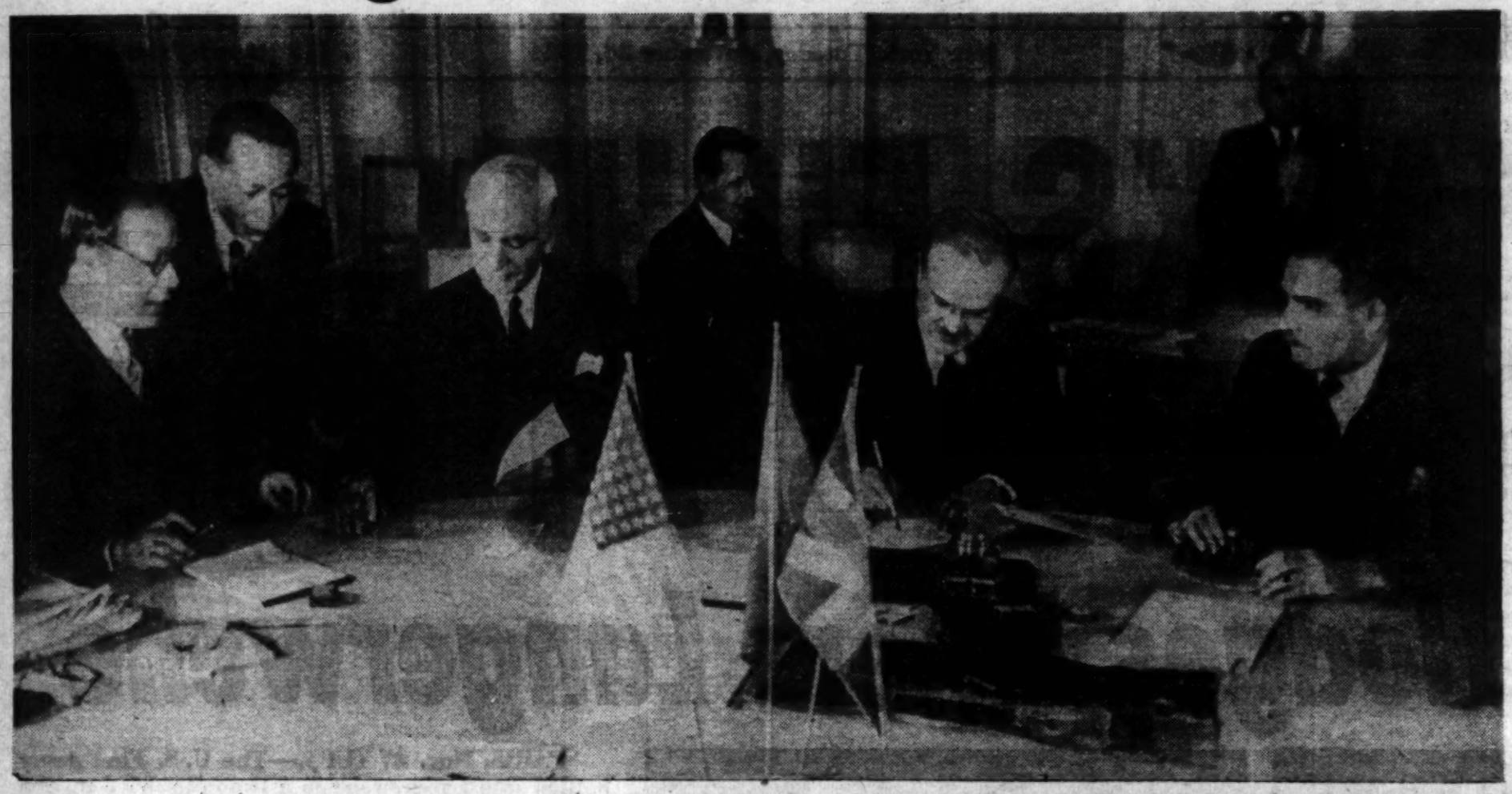
B-29s Bomb Tokio Waterfront —See Page 3

Tells Story of Warsaw Rising —See Page 8

AFL Gets 2d World Labor Unity Plea —See Page 4

CARNEGIE LIBRARY PITTSBURGH

Hull Resigns Because of Ill Health



Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the signing of the 4-Power Declaration in Moscow on Nov. 1, 1943. Left to right, Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Foo Ping-sheung, Hull, V. M. Molotov, and Anthony Eden.

Stettinius Named Successor by FDR

By ADAM LAPIN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—This was a big day in American foreign affairs. It was a day of important shifts in the top personnel handling international relations. But there were no changes either of direction or emphasis in the administration's well established policy of cooperation with Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China and other United Nations.

The Capitol was stunned when President Roosevelt told newspapermen at a hastily assembled press conference that he was forced to announce with deep regret the resignation of Secretary of State Cordell Hull because of ill health.

Four hours later the President sent to the Senate the name of Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., as Hull's successor.

Almost simultaneously came the appointment of Major General Patrick Hurley as Ambassador to China. Hurley, former Secretary of War under Ex-President Herbert Hoover, has been in China for some time as a special representative of the President, and is reported to have been active in attempting to establish cooperation between the Chungking government and the Chinese Communists.

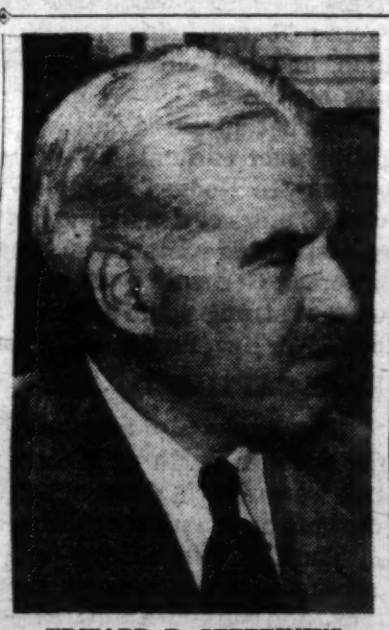
The President's nomination of Stettinius, which softened somewhat the blow of Hull's resignation, was received with general approval. Even Senator Kenneth Wherry, GOP whip in the Senate and a bitterly partisan Republican, agreed Stettinius would be "confirmed forthwith."

TO CONTINUE AS ADVISER

The President made it clar at his press conference that Hull would continue to serve as his foreign policy adviser and would be as active in the foreign policy field as a serious throat ailment would permit.

Mr. Roosevelt, who has visited Hull several times at the Naval Hospital in nearby Bethesda, said the resigning Secretary of State was coming along all right.

One current report was that Hull would become the American delegate to the International Security Organization planned at the Dumbarton Oaks conference. This would, of course, be contingent on Mr. Hull's health.



EDWARD R. STETTINIUS

The President's note of regret was echoed on Capitol Hill by men like Senator Tom Connally, of Texas, Foreign Relations Committee chairman; Senator Joseph Ball, Minnesota Republican and leading advocate of International cooperation, and Rep. Luther Johnson of Texas, ranking Democrat on the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The only sour note was sounded by Senator Wherry who said that Hull's resignation would have "cost the administration a good many votes" if the people had known it was impending.

TRIBUTE FROM SOUTH

It was appropriate that many Southern Congressmen and Senators should have paid tribute to Hull during the day. For the 73-year old Hull was himself for many years first a representative and then a senator from Tennessee.

One of Hull's major contributions was his ability to muster support for administration foreign policy inside Congress and outside from political leaders who were generally conservative and critical of Roosevelt. He certainly helped to keep the southern contingent in Congress united behind the President's foreign policy.

Although Hull has frequently been criticized by liberals, more often than not mistakenly, it is a fact that he has been a genuine symbol in his own person of the national unity behind the administration policy of international cooperation.

Despite his poor health, Hull traveled to Moscow last year for the conference of foreign ministers which laid the foundation for the subsequent meeting at Teheran between Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin.

HELPED TIES WITH USSR

Hull battled for better relations with the Soviet Union and Great Britain, and his opinions carried all the greater weight because he was associated with the more conservative wing of the Democratic Party.

At one off-the-record press conference last year Hull talked to newspaper correspondents with real feeling about the need for teamwork with the Soviet Union and warned against hasty and unthinking anti-Soviet speculation.

In the early years of the Roosevelt administration, Hull had pioneered in international economic cooperation by putting through the reciprocal trade agreement policy.

Hull's help would have been invaluable to the President in getting maximum congressional support for the Dumbarton Oaks plans. But there was little doubt that the Settinius appointment would help maintain the same national unity behind the President's foreign policy.

As former chairman of the board of United States Steel, Stettinius has been closely associated with the top circles of American industry and finance—representing those substantial circles of business which supported the President's program of international cooperation.

Before becoming Undersecretary of State, Stettinius served as chairman of the War Resources Board, a member of the National Defense Commission, Priorities Director of the Office of War Production and Lend-Lease Administrator.

It was in his latter post that Stettinius got a thorough schooling in dealing with congressional committees. The 44-year-old, white-thatched Stettinius sat through House and Senate hearings on renewal of lend-lease from beginning to end.

Deeply anxious to line up congressional support for lend-lease policies, he became popular with many Congressmen and Senators of both parties.

Cordell Hull, top, at the Dumbarton Oaks conference earlier this year with the Earl of Halifax and Andrei Gromyko, British and Soviet ambassadors, left and right of Hull. Below, conferring with Maxim Litvinov, in the discussions which led to the recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States in 1933.

Gen. Hurley has also been connected with the war effort almost from the start. He served as Minister to New Zealand, and executed secret missions for the President to the far corners of the earth, including the Pacific area, the Near East and the Soviet Union, before he went on his military production mission to China.

One of Gen. Hurley's jobs for the President was organizing shipment of supplies for Gen. MacArthur's forces on Bataan.

Like the Stettinius appointment, the President's appointment of Gen. Hurley was also clearly a national unity move since he was giving a major foreign post to a leading Republican who had held a cabinet post under Hoover.

Gen. Hurley's appointment to replace former Ambassador Clarence E. Gauss was apparently part of a broader administration policy to strengthen the Chinese effort and to bring greater unity in China.

It was also part of a general streamlining of the State Department to meet the big tasks ahead in foreign policy. The Setttinius appointment similarly fits into this pattern.

Santa has a travel problem too. Make sure your Christmas gifts arrive on time. Send before Dec. 1.

Yanks Destroy 97 More Nazi Planes

LONDON, Nov. 27 (UP).—Some 55 American fighters scouring the skies of northwest Germany today destroyed at least 97 enemy planes in the second straight day of savage aerial battles over the Reich, while 500 escorted U. S. heavy bombers blasted German front-bound rail traffic at Bingen and Offenburg along the Rhine without opposition.

Today's victory brought the two-day total of enemy planes destroyed to 238, including a revised estimate of 138 destroyed in yesterday's operations. Ninety-four enemy planes were shot down today in air combats and three were destroyed aground.

Bomb Tokyo Docks, Bangkok Rail Yards

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UP).—Two big fleets of Superfortresses dropped hundreds of tons of bombs on the Tokio waterfront and the railroad yards of Bangkok, 2,865 miles to the southwest, at midday today.

They returned to their bases in the Mariana Islands and in India without combat loss, Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Superfort 20th Air Force, announced in a communique.

The India-based B-29s of Maj. Gen. Curtis E. Le May's 20th Bomber Command shot down or damaged 11 enemy interceptor planes in their attack on the Bansue railroad yards of Bangkok, capital of Japanese-occupied Thailand.

The Tokio raiders of Brig. Gen. Haywood S. Hansell, Jr.'s 21st Bomber Command which hit Tokio for the second time in 72 hours met almost no opposition by fighter attack or ground fire.

It was indicated Tokio had been caught completely by surprise by the prompt return of the Superforts from their Mariana Island bases at the foot of Mt. Tapotchau on Saipan.

The astonishing double-attack of the Superforts came in series with the fifth carrier plane attack on Manila this month by the United States Pacific Fleet and an attack by China-based 14th Air Force planes off the Indo-China coast.

In substantial force, the 20th Bomber Command attacked railroad marshalling yards and repair facilities at Bangkok, Arnold said, from a cloudless sky, so that visual precision bombing was possible.

"Reports from returning crews confirmed direct hits upon the heart of the target," Arnold said, "and the aggregate bombing results of all participating planes was described as good. . . . Preliminary strike photographs confirm the eye-witness appraisal of bomb damage."

Six Japanese fighter planes were downed, three others so badly damaged that they probably crashed, and two more damaged, Arnold announced. Anti-aircraft fire was weak.

World Jewish Parley Hears Red-Baiting Hit

By ABRAHAM CHAPMAN

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 27.—Delegates from close to 40 countries at the War Emergency Conference, called by the World Jewish Congress, heard today a strong and dramatic denunciation of the red-baiting enemies of Jewish unity from Dr. N. Barou, delegate from Great Britain.

Dr. Barou, British economist and member of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, is leader in the Workers Circle and trade unions in England. He is a member of the Fabian Society, and as a socialist condemned the anti-unity stand of leaders of the Jewish Bund and of Jewish socialist labor leaders in America.

"By coincidence yesterday was 40 years since I started my political work in Jewish labor organizations." he said. "Jewish labor was always in the front line of Jewish democracy and had won respect even from its adversaries, but we are witnessing now a sorry picture when some Jewish labor leaders in this country represent the dead ideology of the dying Bund.

"These people," he said, "find it possible to accept collaboration with burgeois, undemocratic organizations, but refuse to sit at one table with Jewish Communists. Let us hope that the Jewish working masses will see how wrong is the attitude of some of their leaders who refuse to participate in the creative work of the World Jewish Congress and will force the leadership to take their place in the historic work of the World Jewish Congress."

DELEGATES APPLAUD

A great number of the delegates applauded when Dr. Barou declared: "They must be driven out of Jewish political life as quickly as possible."

The significance of Dr. Barou's remarks was understood by the fact that he had been invited to greet the recent conference of the Jewish Labor Committee on behalf of the British Jewish workers. There he witnessed the adoption of a decision to withdraw from the American Jewish conference if "the communists" were admitted. He gave his answer to that infamous decision in his report to the War Emergency Conference as a whole.

The Workers Circle of Great Britain urged the War Emergency Conference to demand the outlawing of racial hatred and persecution in a greeting which said:

"The Workers Circle of Great Britain views with greatest admiration the tremendous achivement in behalf of Jewry in their demands for rights and justice in a free democracy and for the outlaw of racial hatred and persecution."

Dr. Natalie Berman, anti-fascist member of the Chilean Parliament was elected a member of the conference Presidium, upon the joint nomination of all the smaller Latin American countries.

Samuel Bronfman, the president of the Canadian Jewish Congress, unable to attend the conference in person, sent a significant message in which he upheld the example of the all-inclusive unity of Canadian Jewry.

The Canadian Jewish Congress recently succeeded in achieving all-inclusive unity of Canadian Jewish groups, including the Communists.

Soviets Take 50 Slovak Towns

LONDON, Nov. 27 (UP).—The Red Army captured more than 50 localities in eastern Slovakia, where the Soviet forces were hammering the eastern side of a German salient wedged into their lines between Poland and Hungary, Moscow announced tonight.

The broadcast bulletin reported no changes on the Hungarian front, not confirming German reports of battles in Miskolc and Eger and intensified Soviet bombardment of Budapest.

A Soviet spokesman, Gen. Zaminatin, in a Moscow radio broadcast declared that Soviet troops and Allied forces were now "in jumping off positions for an offensive against the heart of Germany."

Indicating that Soviet plans were coordinated with those of the western Allies for a final triumph, he said, "The present mission of the United Nations is to smash Germany by a united onslaught of armies in the shortest possible time."

He said the Red Army's strategy in Hungary was tied in with a long-range plan of "deep envelopment of Germany."

Fur Employers Defy WLB

Employers in New York's fur industry have decided to defy the National War Labor Board and refuse to comply with its directive order requiring negotiation of a contract with the CIO Fur and Leather Workers providing job security and vacations.

The board of directors of the Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers, Inc., employers' association, announced yesterday that it would inform WLB that its directive of Nov. 14 was "neither acceptable nor compliable."

The association's board made the announcement through the trade press. No word was sent to the union, although Irving Potash, Furriers Jount Council manager, had written requesting a resumption of negotiations based on the WLB directive.

UNION MEETS TODAY

The Council, which won the WLB order after months of hearings here and in Washington, will hold a special meeting of members of its five union affiliates at Manhattan Center at 5:30 p.m. today (Tuesday) to decide on next steps to compel compliance. The Council strictly adheres to labor's no-strike pledge, Potash noted.

As far back as April 30, when the case was pending before the Regional WLB here in New York, fur employers threatened defiance if the board decision upheld union demands.

Caught by the spirit of Sewell Avery, Montgomery Ward & Co. foe of the government, Arthur Steinberg, attorney for the association, announced to the press at that time that the association would fight in the courts against any decision the board might make.

Fur employers participated in the hearings, submitting testimony in opposition to union demands. They submitted demands of their own. They argued at the same time that the board lacked jurisdiction. This was denied.

Under the Nov. 14 order, the WLB ordered arbitration of all dismissals and granted workers a week's vacation with pay.

Tim Buck Scores Tory Plot in Canada Draft

Special to the Daily Worker

TORONTO, Nov. 27.—As Prime Minister Mackenzie King battled in Parliament today for the survival of the Liberal regime, Tim Buck, head of the Labor Progressive Party warned that a general election on the conscription issue "would hopelessly divide the country and even bring it to the verge of civil war."

The Prime Minister is seeking a vote of confidence for his government's Order-in-Council to conscript 16,000 men from the Home Defense Army to fill up any gap left by Canada's traditional policy of voluntary recruitment for overseas service.

Tim Buck

The Tory group in the House of Commons and throughout English-speaking Canada is trying to force a general election on the conscription issue.

"Their criminal attitude," Buck charged, "shows that the main objective of their campaign is to force an election now in the hope that they can ride into power behind the curtain of treacherous incitement against the war effort, all done under a patriotic mask."

Buck characterized as a "fifth column conspiracy" the efforts of the Tories to force a more stringent conscription policy.

FASCIST INCITEMENT

There has been some rioting among French Canadians, drafted for Home Defense, against even the limited conscription measure. Much of this is undoubtedly provoked and encouraged by fascist forces in Quebec who oppose the war, and are violently against the government.

Buck points out that the need for additional troops overseas, as revealed by the new Defense Minister, Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, "is more acute than the government was willing to admit until recently." The government's limited conscription measure, he emphasizes, "provides full assurance to the men overseas that there will be no faltering or falling off in the constant stream of reinforcements.

"A full assurance that our men overseas shall be unstintingly supported was what the overwhelming majority of Canadians have been wanting in this crisis. The Order-in-Council in the House, as well as the report of Gen. McNaughton, guarantees the fulfillment of the reinforcement needs.

"The Labor Progressive Party calls upon the House of Commons and the people of the country to throw their support behind Gen. McNaughton and the government and proceed with the job in hand, and that is winning the war," Buck concluded.

J. Parnell Thomas Tries a Shell Game In London to Besmirch Unions

By LOUIS F. BUDENZ

Over in London, Republican Representative J. Parnell Thomas of New Jersey has just put on a performance which doesn't add to the good name of Congress. In the British capital, Thomas made so bold as to say that the shell shortage on the west front was due to "labor barons" who encouraged strikes. Specifically he mentioned Sidney Hillman and Harry Bridges.

Such a statement, of course, is outrageously false. Sidney Hillman represents conspicuously that type of responsible labor leader who has fought for the integrity of the no-strike pledge. The CIO—which the Dies Committeeman Thomas sought so hard to smear again and again—has just given America an indication of its splendid loyalty to that pledge, and Hillman was a leader among those taking that stand. Harry Bridges has stood out so patriotically in this connection as to draw the particular fire of the Lewisites and Norman Thomas Socialists who are seeking to spread strikes.

Thomas' words are downright lying as an attempted indictment of American labor, too, in view of the miracle of production represented in the American Navy's being built to 13 times its size in three years. It is American labor which has likewise made the guns, planes and ammunition that have flowed so generously to our own forces and our Allies.

MORE SHELLS NEEDED

The shell shortage, it is now known, is largely the result of the changing character of the fighting in this war. It simply requires more shells than were at first ordered or planned. The shortage has nothing to do with strikes, which have been nil in that branch of industrial production.

Such reckless lie-weaving as Thomas' is nothing but a continuance of the Republican campaign, rejected so resolutely by the people on Nov. 7. It is a new try at keeping alive the labor-baiting Dies falsehoods—even though the political decease of Dies, Costello, Starnes and Busbey shows that the American people hates the Dies handiwork. The Thomas factions misrepresent America and its workers to the British people and tend to hurt our relations with our Allies.

Congress has a responsibility to see that men like Thomas are not sent abroad to injure our country in this fashion. If our national legislative body persists in dispatching to Europe publicity seekers like Clare Luce, who is now filling the news wires with talk of her personal comforts, and men like Thomas, such acts will only make for more Congressional disrepute.

It is not so long since the United States Senate sent Senator A. B. "Happy" Chandler to Europe with certain like-minded colleagues. They came back to bedevil the American people with defeatist talk that strained relations with our Allies. Now the House of Representatives has made a similar error by giving this free ride to the war fronts to the committee already in bad odor through the Thomas-Luce mouthings in London. Congress will have to do better.

AFL Gets 2nd World Labor Unity Plea

Horner Tells Convention Labor Can Play Vital World Role

By GEORGE MORRIS

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27.—Arthur Horner, fraternal British trade union delegate, today delivered before the AFL's 600 fraternal delegates an impassioned and vigorous appeal to realize the opportunity that world trade union unity opens before world labor.

"Just as Britain, the United States of America and the Soviet Union are the principal pillars of world security and international economic cooperation, so, too, are the trade union movements of these countries decisive," said Horner.

Horner, president of the South Wales Federation of Miners, one of Britain's most militant and colorful leaders, was the second to bring this plea. His associate, John Brown, of Britain's steel union, spoke Friday.

Horner pictured the suffering and devastation in the wake of the war and expressed the determination of the British workers that this shall be the last war.

"In Britain we take the view," he went on, "that if we fight for unity between all states despite differences of social systems, so we might fight for a united trade union movement in every country and on a world scale.

"This is the guarantee of peace not only in solving postwar problems but it can prevent employers setting one union against another, or the workers of one country against another. This is why the British Trades Union Congress has taken the decision to convene a world trade union conference at the earliest possible moment. It is not enough to leave the world problems for governments alone to solve. We thing it is our business."

STRONG IMPRESSION

Horner, fully aware that he was addressing an organization that has practically decided against sending delegates, tried all the persuasive power at his command. He won the attention of the delegates and left a strong impression. His membership on the Central Committee of the British Communist Party is well known here.

"Trade union unity can be decisive," he went on. "We cannot see the best sons of these nations die in defense of the common cause, and then, when it has been won, risk throwing our victory away because of a refusal to unite and work together in peace time."

Horner took cognizance of the differences between the AFL and TUC on the problem. But he explained that just as the fraternity between the British and American unions has strengthened during war, so it has between Soviet and British labor.

"We expect this position to continue, and to be helpful in solving the problems of peace," he said. "British labor has been glad to be a link between the Soviet and American trade unions, but we look forward to the day when this role will no longer be necessary for us."

Horner also took the opportunity to convey British labor's "hard" peace stand, another point of conflict with the chief leaders of the AFL.

"In this hour of approaching victory in Europe, let there be no misunderstandings about the character of the enemy we have been engaged in fighting," he asserted. "Full restitution must be made by those responsible for the criminal disturbance of the peace of the world.

"We must have no illusions. The struggle against Fascism will not cease with the termination of hostilities. It must be made clear to the German people that the toleration of the fiendish Government such as the Nazi regime is, must result in full restitution being made to the victims of this regime."

Horner drew attention to the Far East where he stressed there is another war that must be won. The delegates became particularly attentive when he said:

"I take this opportunity of officially pledging the same consistent support of the trade union congress in this struggle as you have given to the struggle in Europe."

In concluding, Horner quoted Lincoln's immortal words at Gettysburg: "We here resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain."

"We can maintain and strengthen those rights," said Horner, "if we establish international trade union unity."

Green agreed with Horner that the war must be carried to unconditional surrender and that these "responsible" for Fascist crimes pay "with the lives if necessary," but he said he would not agree "to a policy which would continue human slavery," apparently referring to proposals that German labor be required to rebuild much of the devastated area.

Green conceded that the British people are "closer to the picture" and have suffered far more than Americans. "For that reason," he said, "they look at the whole picture differently than we do. Is it any wonder that they exact retribution? We share with them in that spirit."

Explaining why he didn't think the AFL would send delegates to the London conference, Green said that first he thought it should be under the auspices of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and secondly, "We do not understand why those dissident forces in our own country who have launched a dual movement for the purpose of destroying us" were invited.

Green added that there were "other reasons," but refrained from mentioning the refusal to meet with the Soviet, Latin and Canadian Catholic unions.

Green held the CIO is responsible for the split, and again he blamed "steps that have been taken by our professed friends to widen the division," apparently meaning administration efforts to bring about collaboration of AFL and CIO.

Green was cordial to Horner and asked him to convey to England a "hope that they will never do anything that will disturb our fine fraternal relationship."

RESOLUTIONS

Among resolutions adopted today by the AFL convention is one calling for legislation enacting the 30-hour week "to become effective immediately upon the cessation of the fighting."

The committee reporting out the resolution noted that "there has been a remarkable lack of mention by postwar planners of shortening hours of work as a realistic way of spreading employment." The resolution was adopted unanimously.

A large group of resolutions was adopted on the legislative report. Resolutions criticizing the National Labor Relations Board were referred to the executive council with instructions to take steps to "protect the affiliates."

Another resolution called for continuance of the fight to abolish the polltax and pass anti-lynch legislation. Repeal of the Hatch Act was referred to the council.

Repeal of the Smith-Connally Act was approved.

Another fraternal delegate who spoke today was A. R. Johnstone of the Canadian Trades and Labor Federation. He reported Canada's AFL membership now at 330,000 and described labor's share in that country's great war effort.

This beautiful doll received from the people of Britain for the children of America by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, is now in the Natural History Building, Washington. Cornelia Stewart, 9, of McLean, Va., thinks it's a very nice doll.

Belgian Premier Asks Dictatorial Powers

The Belgian Parliament is debating today whether Premier Hubert Pierlot is to be granted dictatorial powers in face of his open break with the Belgian Resistance movement.

Pierlot wants the right to suppress popular meetings and newspapers, and exile dissident Belgians who protested his rule in a demonstration Saturday.

Four patriots were killed when police hurled grenades from an armored car at a peaceful assemblage protesting Pierlot's disarmament of the Resistance.

Fernand de Many, a left wing Socialist leader who resigned from the government last week said **"two things are now possible. Either Pierlot remains with dictatorial powers and reigns against the people or we get a young, democratic government to work for the people."**

DeMany denied any revolutionary intent by the Resistance, and said "we must have a succession of evolutions until we achieve a new, young government."

2 TRAITORS—4 PATRIOTS

"Since the Germans have been driven out, two traitors have been shot out of 60,000 collaborationists arrested. And now in one day we have four patriots killed by the police. That is the score—two traitors and four patriots."

Ten percent of the arrested collaborationists have already been freed, DeMany disclosed. He restated the issue on which the Resistance movement is fighting.

"We ask only that the big collaborationists of industry and finance be arrested and tried for treason. During the German occupation, they collaborated with the enemy. Now they are free and are sabotaging industry."

It was also disclosed yesterday that the official Belgian Socialists, by deciding to remain within the government, now form its major support against the Resistance.

After listening to the "Socialist" foreign minister Paul Henri Spaak, the right-wing Socialists gave the hypocritical excuse that they must remain in the government because it was swinging to the right, and so needed a balance from the left.

News Capsules

No Rent, No Tenant, No House

When Mrs. Gladys Doherty went to collect the rent from a tenant in Brooklyn yesterday, she found not only that the tenant but her house had disappeared.

Mrs. Doherty hurried to the police station and asked Sergeant John Anderson:

"Where is my house?"

Anderson had no idea where her house was, but he started an inquiry, which showed the structure had been condemned by the city and torn down. Mrs. Doherty said she paid the Home Owners' Loan Corp. $2,800 for the house last August and was never notified when it was condemned.

* * *

A former U. S. Marine private was held in Bangor, Me., for a Federal Grand Jury after an international junket during which he allegedly posed as an "aide" to several American admirals and "inspected" a newly-launched British warship in a Canadian yard.

Martin E. Maher, 19, of Everett, Wash., was held in $3,500 bail on charges of wearing the Navy uniform illegally.

The youth, arrested by FBI officers after his deportation from Canada, was discharged from the Marines in May when he completed a two-month sentence at Portsmouth (N.H.) naval prison for being AWOL.

* * *

The cigaret shortage has hit the White House.

Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt told newspaper women yesterday that the White House is unable to get cigarets by the carton any more.

"We pass them to guests when we have them," she said, adding that many times now there have been none to pass.

John W. Flannagan, Jr., (D-Va). chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, said meantime that he planned to expose "false propaganda" to the effect that a shortage of leaf tobacco is responsible for the cigaret shortage.

* * *

A total of $901,812 was collected during the 1944 campaign for the United Negro College Fund, it was announced yesterday by Walter Hoving, national chairman of the fund and president of Lord & Taylor.

Over 71,000 persons contributed to the fund, which will be used for Negro education in 27 colleges.

Sen. Ball to Speak Today in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—Senator Joseph Ball and Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of Johns Hopkins University, special advisor to the Secretary of State, and member of the American delegation at Dumbarton Oaks, will speak at a free public meeting in the Bellevue Stratford tomorrow (Tuesday) at 2 p.m. under auspices of the League of Women Voters, which is launching a national campaign to popularize the Dumbarton Oaks proposals for an international organization to maintain peace.

Correction

Mrs. Clara Main, National Maritime Union seafaring heroine, who was captured by the Japanese and returned to the U. S. on the exchange liner Gripsholm, will be interviewed over the air at 4 p.m. today (Tuesday) over the Columbia Broadcasting Corp., WABC, on the War Shipping Administration program. An item in Union Lookout erroneously said last Friday that the interview had already taken place.

Mrs. Main, a stewardess who is herself barred from shipping out because women are beached for the duration, will take the microphone to help WSA enlist vitally needed seamen.

An Editorial

Outlaw Job Discrimination

PUBLIC hearings were opened upstate yesterday on one of the most important legislative measures in New York history—outlawing discrimination in employment and setting up a permanent state body to enforce it.

This proposal, sacrificed last year to the presidential ambitions of Gov. Dewey, is the ripest fruit of a struggle for greater democracy carried on for the past decade and more by an ever-widening coalition of labor, liberals, the Negro people, the Jewish people and other progressive sections of the population.

President Roosevelt's victory in the recent election and particularly the vote in New York State, has produced the atmosphere for favorable action in the forthcoming session of the State Legislature. We doubt whether many will dare oppose it in the face of the state election returns and the promises Gov. Dewey and the GOP were compelled to make in the recent campaign. Democrats, on the whole, have been staunch backers of such legislation.

While the principle of the current New York proposal is a huge step forward, there are some weaknesses which should be eliminated as a result of the hearings.

The most dangerous provides for court review not only of the law but of the facts of every ruling made by the commission. This has been a familiar line of attack by foes of social legislation. They have frequently tried to tie up in the courts the various agencies of the New Deal by proposing such laws. In Congress, it was the notorious Walters-Logan bill, defeated after a bitter struggle in which the people intervened. In New York State, it was the Whelan amendment to the State Constitution, turned down in a referendum vote five years ago. Now it is being smuggled into this vital measure.

A second weakness is failure to empower the commission to investigate other forms of discrimination, aside from employment. And a third is lack of provision for financing educational activity to combat prejudice.

Today, tomorrow and Thursday, hearings continue in major upstate cities. On Monday they open for three days in New York City. These hearings should be well attended by representatives of people's organizations of all sorts urging that the legislation be amended as suggested and passed.

Press Attacks Steel Ruling With Inflation Bogey

By DOROTHY LOEB

While CIO President Philip Murray hailed the War Labor Board decision in the United Steelworkers' case as a "great victory," important New York newspapers greeted the same decision with a renewal of the bugaboo about inflation.

Newspapers like the Herald Tribune, which went along with Republican demagogic promises of "relief from wage freezing" during the election campaign, burst into tears yesterday because the WLB, while leaving the main question of the Little Steel formula itself to President Roosevelt, granted concessions covering severance pay, intra-plant inequalities, vacations and night shift differentials.

Their editorial laments, typified in the New York Times and Herald Tribune, are almost certainly intended as the beginning of an offensive to prevent favorable action by the President on the still pending main demand to bring the formula into line with rises in the cost of living.

TWO ARGUMENTS

Two main "arguments" are presented by these papers to attack the WLB decision. They contend:

1. That concessions, by adding to workers' buying power, automatically force prices up and produce general inflation.

2. That the board's decision will "inevitably" increase the cost of making steel, forcing prices up.

A few facts:

There is a functioning government-operated price control, which, despite obstacles, sabotage and interference, sometimes by the Calamity Janes of the inflation bogey, has served to "hold the line."

Government statistics reveal that only one of 12 industrial workers in 1944 earned the $52 a week fixed as necessary for a healthy family of four, a budget allowing no luxuries.

Two-thirds of the nation's industrial workers earn less than 90 cents an hour, not enough to meet the so-called "maintenance" budget of depression years. A fifth earn less than 50 cents an hour. More than a third earn less than 60 cents.

In many thousands of cases, as has been demonstrated in the recent Senate committee hearings presided over by Sen. Claude Pepper, wage improvements are needed as a matter of simple justice merely to make possible achievement of somewhere near a proper living standard.

OTHER FACTORS

But left wholly out of the New York Times and Herald Tribune type thinking is the fact that workers patriotically undertake support of the war through bond purchases and through payment of taxes.

An approach which finds thought of any savings by the working class abhorrent rebels at the notion that production soldiers might receive wages that permit them to hold on to their bonds.

Newspapers that scream to high heaven at any attempt to limit corporate profits to pre-war levels find it impossible to face a situation where even a section of the workers might be able to put funds aside for the future. Only the type of thinking which looks hopefully to an army of unemployed deprived of any reserve in the postwar (a catastrophic outlook) could really hold to such views for any long period.

CIO DATA

Lee Pressman, CIO counsel, gave to-the-point figures on this to the CIO convention at Chicago last week.

"Almost 70 percent of all the families in this country earn less than $2,500 a year and that 70 percent, of all the savings that have been accumulated during this war time, has only 11 percent."

Pressman gave an answer, too, to the Times-Tribune argument that steel prices must go up because concessions were made.

He cited an OPA report covering the steel industry, kept from the public.

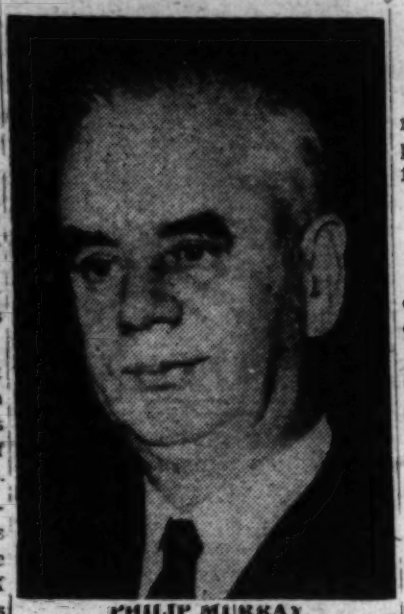
Because of new machinery, increased labor productivity and new plants, the steel industry can break even at 35 percent operation today, he said the report revealed.

"In times of stress and lack of orders, that basic industry can go down to 35 percent, lay off seven out of every 10 presently working steel workers and still just break even," he said, "and the OPA in its report states as a conclusion that the steel industry can give a wage increase of 17 cents an hour and not raise the price of steel one cent a ton and in spite of that still be making more money today, after the wage increase, than it made in the peacetime years of 1936 to 1939."

To arguments that granting the 17½ cents an hour wage increase to all its employes in manufacturing industries would increase the annual income by $5,000,000,000, Pressman replied that, under reconversion, lopping to a 40-hour week will be lost $8,500,000,000 to annual payrolls. Another $8,500,000,000 will be lost to purchasing power under reconversion, Pressman predicted, because of workers' changeover from war production to lower paid consumer jobs.

Murray Hails Decision as Victory By Steel Union for All Workers

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 27 (UP).—Philip Murray, president of the CIO and the United Steelworkers of America, said today that the War Labor Board's decision granting "fringe" demands of the steel workers was a "great victory" for the USWA.



PHILIP MURRAY

"The United Steelworkers have wrung these concessions (shift differentials, dismissal pay, liberalized vacation and holiday plans) for millions of workers throughout the country," Murray said.

"We had to plow the ground."

The union's demand for a 17-cent-an-hour wage increase has not been rejected by the board, Murray and other CIO spokesmen emphasized, pointing out that the request has been turned over to President Roosevelt for action.

"It is still very much alive, and we intend to continue our fight for the increase and the breaking of the Little Steel formula," a union spokesman said.

Murray, en route to Pittsburgh from Chicago, where the union's executive board yesterday approved the WLB decision unanimously, was quoted through a union spokesman here.

Marshall Remains On Active List

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27 (UP).—The House today approved legislation which will permit the Army chief of staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, to remain on the active list after he passes the retirement age on his 64th birthday, Dec. 31. Marshall could be retained on active duty as a retired officer, but the Military Affairs Committee said that his distinguished service justified his retention on the active list.

Boston Leaders In Press Parley

By JOSEPH C. FIGUEREDO

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—An enthusiastic Conference on The People and The Press was attended by 200 people here yesterday afternoon in Horticultural Hall, with Louis Budenz, Managing Editor of the Daily Worker, the keynote speaker.

Among those present were leaders of local trade unions, Negro groups, church and community organizations.

A Negro minister, Rev. Charles B. Copher, said, "The consistency of The Worker and Daily Worker helped me clear up the confusion in the recent elections. As a conservative I highly recommend reading and circulating The Worker and Daily Worker."

William Harrison, associate editor of the Boston Chronicle, stated: "The Worker and Daily Worker have been most consistent and determined in championing the cause of my people for equal rights."

An advisory board for further use and circulation of the Worker and Daily Worker was set up. This board consists of Donald Tormey, of the UERMWU; Sam Appel, United Shoe Workers; International Representative Richard Linsley of the UERMW; Prof. Harrison Harley, of Simmons College and the Brookline Public Affairs Committee; Fred Bradley, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, and Arthur Constant, Building Service Employes, AFL.

John S. R. Bourne, Negro lawyer and chairman of the Congress for Equal Opportunities, stressed the tasks ahead and how much The Worker can help.

THE STORY IN A NUTSHELL

Christmas is coming—so why not play Santa Claus early by getting in Christmas subs and renewals NOW for all your friends and relatives — everyone right down your Christmas list. Not only does this solve your shopping problem and provide the best gifts money can buy but it will save you dimes to dollars to boot! The (Sunday) Worker, you know, goes up on January 7 to 10¢ a copy, $2.50 a year. But a year's sub costs you NOW only $2. So better do it NOW.

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RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 word to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight Bronx

GILBERT GREEN will speak on the 27th Anniversary of the USSR Tuesday, Nov. 28, 8:30 p.m., West Farms Club, 1013 E. Tremont Ave., Bronx.

Tomorrow Bronx

ALBERT E. KAHN, author "Sabotage" speaks on "Jewish Rights in the Postwar World," Wednesday, Nov. 29, 8:30 p.m. Schiff Center Auditorium, 2510 Valentine Ave. (Fordham Rd.) Ausp. Lodge 746-IWO. Adm. free.

Coming

VILLAGE VICTORY BALL—Cass Carr Orchestra, Fred Keating, M.C., Hilda Simms, Henri Mondi, Mary Lou Williams, Muriel Gaines, Val Valentinoff, Jack Albertson, Bernie Herne, others. Friday nite, Dec. 1—13 Astor Pl. Subs. $1.20 advance, $1.45 at door. Tickets at 13 Astor Pl. Workers Bookshop, Berliners Music Shop.

SERGEI KORNIKOFF lectures Nov. 30, 8 p.m., 516 Clinton Ave. Subject: Progress of the War, and Prospectives for Peace. Adm. 35c. Ausp.: IWO Lodge 55.

COME—Meet all your friends from Camp Unity, this Saturday nite. Dance to Cass Carr and his Orchestra at Hunts Point Palace, Southern Blvd. and 163rd St. (Simpson St. station). Subscription 75c. 500 servicemen invited free.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

N. Y. MANDOLIN SYMPHONY Orchestra class for beginners, adults and children will open Thursday, Nov. 30th at 7 p.m. Instruction free to members. Dues 35c weekly. Don't write for information, come and register. You have to pay $1.00 initiation fee when you register. Non-profit organization. MATTHEW KAHAN, instructor. 106 E. 14th St., N. Y. City, near 4th Ave.

Philadelphia, Pa.

1ST ANNUAL DANCE, Dec. 1st, Broad St. Mansion, Broad & Girard, Shorter's Band, $1.10. Ausp. Lincoln-Douglass Club.

Daily Worker

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AFL Members: It's Not Too Late

IGNORANCE or indifference can no longer be pleaded as an excuse for non-action on international labor unity by any AFL leader or affiliate. John Brown, the British fraternal delegate to the New Orleans convention, has cut off any such attempted alibis.

If the AFL convention follows the executive council and rejects participation in the February conference at London, Brown stated, it will put the federation out of step with the world labor movement. The AFL will be alone.

After Brown's speech, there is now no question where British labor stands. The hope of the enemies of unity within the AFL that they could maneuver behind the British Trades Union Congress has now been dissipated. But what is Green's reply to this impressive message? It is to "warn" the British unions not to leave tried friends and turn to untried ones. William Green apparently doesn't recognize the century in which he is living.

All AFL affiliates and members now have this matter squarely before them. The AFL leadership has failed miserably in every scheme and stratagem to block the London meeting. Every subterfuge to which it is now resorting in order to make use of the defunct International Federation of Trade Unions will likewise fail. Practically all the former members of the IFTU are included among those pledged to attend the London Conference.

This being the case, is the AFL membership going to permit a small group of men to cut them off from the rest of world labor?

We don't think it too late to act. Let every AFL member and affiliate wire their pro-unity sentiment to President Green and to the delegates of their respective international unions at New Orleans. They can save the AFL from becoming a pariah in the world labor scene.

Again, the Polish Exiles

MAYBE the easiest way to figure the latest trend in the Polish government-in-exile is to think in American terms. Peasant Party leader, Mikolajczyk, has resigned, and the right-wing Socialist, Jan Kwapinski, wants to take the premiership with the open support of the ultra-reactionary, President Wladislaw Raczkiewicz.

Well, imagine an American government with the powers of a dictatorial constitution in the hands of Col. Robert McCormick of the Chicago Tribune. And imagine a new premier, along the lines of David Dubinsky himself. And in this set-up, imagine John L. Lewis, Norman Thomas, Alfred Landon, Robert Reynolds and, somewhere in the background, a Father Coughlin. Would Americans stand for such a camarilla? Then why does anybody suppose that the people of Poland will?

It appears that Mikolajczyk wished to reach an agreement with Lublin, or at least continue negotiations, but he could not get Raczkiewicz's backing. At such a moment, the right wing Socialist, Kwapinski, sees his opportunity. All reports agree that a Kwapinski regime would be irreconcilably anti-Soviet. It would try to prolong its own existence indefinitely on the basis of alarms against the rising democratic Poland, and a constant blackmail against the approaching unity of the great powers. Even the London Times is constrained to warn against such a perspective, and certainly, London should know.

That's why it was very strange to hear Max Lerner of PM in his Sunday night broadcast declare that "the Poles have a good moral case" against the Soviet Union! Expert as he is on all conceivable subjects, Mr. Lerner even opined that "the Soviet Union can never live down its failure to give help to Warsaw" during the tragic uprising! What really happened at Warsaw is best told by a Polish patriot who fought there—see page 8.

What interests us is the fact that Lerner, despite his attempted impartiality and friendship for Russia, is still so influenced by the exiled government's mythology. No wonder men like Kwapinski are still ready to form governments in London. If Lerner falls for that stuff, who can doubt what Hearst and McCormick will do?

A new Poland is arising. It is carrying out democratic reforms. It will grow stronger as the rest of the homeland is freed. Our own country and Britain are inevitably moving to understand this new Poland, as witness UNRRA's extension of aid through the Liberation Committee. Americans should support every move toward this understanding. Any other course only encourages racketeers who deal in blackmail diplomacy and "black-market" governments.

DON'T LET HIM DOWN

— To Tell the Truth

They Voted for It

— by Robert Minor —

(Third and last part of reply to a critical letter of J. Hart.)

I DECLINE to accept what my critic evidently offers as a concession to me: that the American people are **"not politically ready for a change."** The people have just voted for a change more profound than any that our country has experienced except as results of the Revolution of 1776 and the abolition of slavery in 1864.

What Mr. Hart had in mind when he said the people are not ready for a change was that they are not ready for a change to socialism, which is, of course, true. He overlooked an enormous change that is **not** a change to socialism. I think Mr. Hart is adhering to a view—not a principle, but an appraisal of the objective situation — that was thoroughly applicable a decade ago but which has ceased to be applicable: the view that there could not be a profound progressive change in the great capitalist countries other than their change to the socialist system.

That was an appraisal made before and during the first World War, and in the two decades afterward, when the world was divided into two camps, when one-sixth of it was a beleaguered camp of socialism, the rest of the world a camp dominated by great capitalist states held in the grip of an economic crisis of overproduction,—states that were politically orientated toward a general war in which it was assumed that the main weight of belligerency would be cast against the socialist state by an aggregation of capitalist countries.

In keeping with this orientation, a solution of the all-crushing problem of the world market was attempted through building up the military oligarchies of Hitler in Europe and the feudalists of Japan, in Asia. As Hitler so quaintly reminded us in his two speeches last January, "the European family of nations represented by the strongest state among it"—Nazi Germany—would regulate everything and "German victory" would mean "the preservation of Europe." This preservation, said Hitler, "depends exclusively upon the existence of a dominating continental power."

Hitler was not exaggerating, but only restating the point of view that was signed and sealed in the Munich Treaty in September, 1938.

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IT IS easy to see that a new situation is created by the revelation of invincible strength by a great socialist state and by the maniacal assault of the imperialist-feudal autocracies of Germany and Japan simultaneously upon the socialist democracy and the more advanced capitalist democracies. The common need of the survival of democratic civilization forced the capitalist and socialist democracies into a huge world-wide coalition.

But the change consists of more than this. The other side is economic. The United States and Great Britain were compelled to develop their industrial plant to double what it was prior to the war (in the U. S. from a capacity of 80 billions to 170 billions per year). The great capitalist states faced a certainty of economic ruin, shortly after peace would be declared and the most magnificent machines of production — about half of their total plant— would have to be closed down for lack of a sufficient market. This prospect of ruin as a result of the war, win or lose, caused a serious disturbance of the war unity of the nation in 1942 and more particularly in the summer of 1943.

This alone would have made the Moscow and Teheran conferences necessary, if military considerations had not. And after the Teheran Conference in November and December, 1943, inevitably the lines were drawn more sharply for political struggle over the issue whether we would take the vast step of entering into that relationship between nations "for many generations" which, in its basic economic connotation, is the unprecedented effort to take hold of and expand the world market capacity in proportion approximating the wartime increase in our production plant capacity.

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THE magnitude of the change was suggested by a large-scale industrialist, Henry J. Kaiser, in a recent speech at a demonstration of friendship of the United States for Russia. It is well known that prosperity for capitalism, since the first great cyclical economic world crisis of 1825, has consisted of teetering on the precipice of overproduction and ruin, and always falling over it.

Minds immersed in the conditions of the past have been fearful over the fact that Russia's socialist production has shown an incomparable vitality, a capacity to expand that is not limited, as ours is by limits of consumption-power in its home market. Mr. Kaiser said:

"When Russian industrialism matches our own in volume, when comforts and conveniences are a commonplace for her people, the great mass of mankind throughout the world will be seeking more and more goods to satisfy their awakened desires. In the new world there will be no place for the theories of overproduction."

Mr. Kaiser gives nothing but a statement in business terms of the plan upon which the whole allied capitalist world, together with Russia, is turning as upon a gigantic pivot today.

The speeches of Dewey, supple-

(Continued on Page 9)

Worth Repeating

THE BEACHES in the D-day operations, as pictured in INVASION! by Charles Christian Wertenbacker, appearing in abridged form in the Nov. 25 Liberty Magazine and telling us why we must buy war bonds: From the bluff above the dry bed of the Riquet River, east of St. Laurent-sur-Mer, we could look down through the opening of the river valley at the beach spread out below. It looked like a great junk yard. From the water's edge at low tide to the highwater mark were landing craft impaled on obstacles, blown up by mines, shattered by shellfire, and stranded by the ebbing of the tide. Among them, following a narrow path from the water to the valley's edge, moved a line of sound vehicles and a company of men just landed. As they passed, some of the men turned to look at the wreckage through which they moved: there was a bulldozer with its guts spattered over the sand and another with its occupants so splattered.

Today's Guest Column

Tales I Never Told—The Most Beautiful Woman I Had Ever Seen

By John Spivak

THERE'S one story I've hesitated to tell because the incident was too much like a Hollywood scene; but now that stories are coming out of the liberated countries of the almost incredible activities of anti-Nazi underground workers, I feel that mine can be told.

I had asked Polish underground leaders if they could get me in touch with leaders of the underground in Austria where I planned to go after completing my articles on Poland. They said they would try and, if they were successful, would get word to me at the Hotel Alcron in Prague, where I said I would be for about a month working on my Polish articles.

At the Alcron I had got into the routine, to break the monotony of working long hours in a hotel room, of going down to the lobby about five o'clock in the afternoon. The Paris edition of the **Herald Tribune** came in about that time and I usually ordered a sandwich and a cup of tea while I read the paper.

The lobby was the center of social life as in most European hotels. People dropped in about then for coffee, tea or cocktails. In one corner, on a sort of mezzanine raised two or three steps above the lobby floor, was a small bar with a few stools for those who wanted to drink there though it was used chiefly as a service bar. The table I usually took was some 10 or 15 feet from the bar.

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ONE afternoon, some three weeks after I had got to Prague, I went down to the lobby as usual, picked up my paper, ordered a sandwich and a cup of tea and was about to relax when my eyes were arrested by a young lady on one of the stools at the bar. I'm not going to try to describe her because I'd probably start drooling. All I'll say is that she was the most beautiful woman I had ever seen and I've prided myself on having an appreciative eye. I just sat there looking at her. Finally, with a sigh and a great deal of determination, I put her out of my mind, finished my sandwich and went back to my room for some more work.

On the following day when I went down for the paper and a snack she was at the bar again. With really heroic determination I concentrated on the paper. Suddenly I became aware that someone had slipped into the chair opposite mine at my table and I looked up to find the young lady from the bar smiling brightly at me.

"Good afternoon," she said in perfect English and with no trace of an accent. "You are Mr. Spivak?"

"Yes," I said, wondering what good fairy was watching over me.

"When do you plan to go to Vienna?" she said, with no preliminaries.

• • •

ALL appreciation of her beauty vanished. "I've been in Vienna," I said coldly.

"Oh," she said, drumming a gloved finger on the table. "You are not going there again?"

"May I ask who you are and why you ask these questions?" I said.

"You wish to meet some friends in Vienna," she said quietly, ignoring my question. "You asked for an introduction. In Warsaw, I believe."

"Yes," I said, smiling now. "I'm sorry. Won't you join me—"

"No, no, thank you," she said. "I just want to know when you will be in Vienna and where you will stay."

"I expect to be there next week and I'll be at the Grand Hotel."

"A friend will call on you there," she said, "and introduce you to the people you wish to meet."

She arose abruptly and put out her hand. "Good bye," she said, "and good luck."

"Just a minute," I pleaded. "Will I see you again?"

"I'm afraid not," she laughed. "Forgive me but I have another appointment and I must rush. Good luck."

I never saw her again and sometimes I wonder if she is still among the living.

Views On Labor News

by George Morris

NEW ORLEANS.

WITH the AFL convention two-thirds gone, there is still hardly a sign to indicate its leaders realize, or want to have it known, that they are gathered at a momentous point in history. Its routine, the atmosphere about it and the pattern of policies that the controlling forces are approving, could be summarized in one phrase—just another AFL convention.

The whole point of interest since the AFL convention opened has been whether various delegations here whose unions have shown "modernization" tendencies would show enough willingness and strength to force some advances. I am not overlooking the possibilities that are still open until adjournment, but from what has been seen the sad fact is: First, that the AFL leaders as a whole do not realize their strength and capacity to influence economic and political development in the coming most important days; second, those among them who are more foresighted and feel more directly the sentiments of their membership, underestimate their strength and capacity to push the AFL forward by a mere show of initiative.

• • •

THESE columns and my news dispatches have already pointed out how controlling spokesmen of the AFL refuse to change even a comma in viewpoints they expressed years ago. Perhaps most indicative of that is Green's reply to the speech of John Brown, the British fraternal delegate. Mr. Brown described the increased tendency of Government participation in economic affairs with the general approval of the British people, particularly of labor. He explained that this was in no way interference with private economic initiative but was definitely a policy of safeguarding the country against the disaster that hit it after the last war. Now listen to what Green said:

"There is no asset that men who work possess other than their economic strength. We seek to blend that, to mobilize it . . . and we resent any Government interference in the exercise of that right. In fact, today, the workers of America, who willingly yielded to the appeals of the Government to submit to Government domination to some extent during this war are yearning for the day, eager for the day, when the domination and control, limited though it may be in America, will be lifted and we are again free in America."

Green added that "what the Government gives it can take," and that "we resent any form of paternalism and we regard totalitarianism as Government domination over the lives of working men and women, let that form of totalitarianism be branded as Nazism, fascism or any other form of totalitarianism." Green went on to "prove" that our unions are actually not "free" during the war, and he practically put Britain in the "totalitarian' class.

• • •

THIS is the AFL which, according to its council report, had a membership of 2,126,796 in 1939, 4,569,056 in 1941 and 6,806,913 today. I need hardly mention the other advances. Green regards it as "paternalism" as handouts from the Government. He doesn't see the role of labor's political power.

What is most disturbing is the plain fact that Green's reasoning is a perfect echo of the cry in reactionary industrialist circles.

The British are quite visibly bewildered that such line of argument would come from a spokesman of labor. But I am sure that before their stay in America is over, they will also find out that there is a wide chasm between Green's words and the actual policy followed in most AFL unions and, I would even add, by the AFL itself.

Talk to leaders of any union and they could hardly begin to speak of their reconversions and other postwar plans without involving the Government to an even greater degree. And read the AFL Council's own proposals on housing—the keystone of the AFL postwar program. . . . What is it but a plan which calls for Government "interference" at every important step? Green's words are bad enough, but their effectiveness should not be overestimated.

Opportunity Knocks In Vain at AFL Parley

Science Notebook

by Peter Stone

WORLD WAR I produced the terms "shell shock and loco" to described the mental condition of any soldier suffering from psychiatric disturbances. The present conflict has enriched our vocabulary with Guadalcanal neuroses, Brooklyn syndrone, battle reaction and combat fatigue.

In 1914-18 little was known about psychiatry and mental cases were relegated to the rear. Today psychiatrists have perfected techniques which enable them to solve many difficult mental cases. The hopeless mind case of 1918 was pushed aside—today he is often cured and restored to front-line duty.

Although commanders of armies in the past were concerned with the emotional stability of their recruits and the mental disabilities of their soldiers, it had never become too important for detailed study. But the amount of men used in the last war forced Gen. Pershing to cable Washington "that the prevalence of mental disorders in replacement troops recently received suggests the urgent importance of intensive effort in eliminating the mentally unfit from organization of the new draft prior to departure from the United States."

This cable aroused interest and was instrumental in establishing a psychiatric division in the U. S. Army. It had further effect on the development of the science as a medical specialty. But although partially remedied, the outbreak of war again found us short-handed in the number of physicians equipped to handle mental cases.

The failure of doctors to prepare for this field is in part due to the traditional stigma attached to the insane and mental cases.

• • •

THE conception of mental affliction as a disease stems back to the Greek scholars. They had noted similar manifestations in cases of high fever. The Arabs, from whom they learned a great deal of their medicine, treated their mentally sick with soothing stories and soft music. The Roman orator Cicero said that "the disease of the mind are more numerous than that of the body."

But from the beginning of recorded history those whose minds had left the beaten track of normal behavior were the victims of superstition, fear and cruelty. Minds that went astray were treated in a manner as to exorcize the demons and bats that were housed within, by trepanning the skull.

Other unfortunates received the whip, straitjacket and tranquilizing chair. Violent cases were strapped to bed with a steel cross or made to submit by pouring water down their sleeves until unconscious. Mental cases were usually fettered and thrown into the rotting and filthy almshouses and prisons.

Treatment of the Mentally Sick

THE industrial revolution not only produced more good, but also brought forth reformers like Phillipe Panel in France and Dorothea Dix in this country. These men and women were appalled by the dungeons and lunatic cages used for mental cases and began a campaign to remove the misery and suffering. Before Dorethea Dix had died more than 32 state asylums for mentally sick had been established.

There was further development in the chemical and biological sciences. The brain was subjected to every kind of analysis and all new theories of biochemistry and cellular theory were advanced against all types of mental affliction. These scientific discoveries led to the study of hysteria by Freud and his co-workers, which gave us psycholanalysis. Further study came from Meyers' psychobiological theories; Cannon's experiments with the endocrines; Pavlov's dog studies with conditioned reflexes and Wagner-Jauregg's method for curing brain paresis by use of artificially induced high fevers.

Today we are still in a period when no one theory is standard. However all such experimentation has established psychiatry as an important medical division. This field, once the neglected orphan of the medical corps, has changed into a respectable science in Army induction centers, service areas and theatres of operations.

(To Be Continued)

Listen Here, Mr. Editor

'That Gallant Man'

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

I was glad to read Dr. Sillen's article on Milton in Sunday's Worker, and whereas I recognize that in writing such a column it is difficult to choose just what is most important I cannot help but call your attention to one little point which has been my favorite for a long time, namely the one where he speaks about: "... that gallant man who thought to pound up the crows by shutting his park gate."

I found the passage marked by double lines in the margin of my copy of the Areopagitica. Just the same I know that I join with others at your timely pointing up of the importance of this pamphlet at this time.

IDA E. GUGGENHEIMER.

•

President Thanks Alert Dress Shop

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

The workers of the Alert Dress Shop, 344 W. 38th St., New York City, were elated and very proud to read a letter from the secretary to the President of the U. S., acknowledging receipt of a letter from them in which they expressed their confidence in the leadership of the President.

The letter was addressed to the shop chairman, Ralph Mascio and read as follows:

"Please accept the President's thanks for that thoughtful letter from you and your associates. He wants you to know how delighted he is to have this expression of confidence in his leadership.

Signed: WILLIAM D. HASSETT
Secretary to the President."

FANNY FOX.

•

Anti-Semitism In Northwest

St. Paul, Minnesota

Editor, Daily Worker:

In November 16th issue, page 2 of the Daily Worker, there was a headline "Silver Shirter Reveals Comeback Plot."

There is a strong underground movement spreading race hatred from the Twin Cities to the Pacific Coast. Arriving in Seattle on one of my trips and on the opposite track was a baggage car and painted on the outside in large type a foot high: "Let's get the Japs and after the war let's get the Jews."

There is more race hatred now than there was two years ago, on the line of travel. I am doing all I can with a leaflet exposing anti-Semitism. RAILROADER.

•

Cascade County AFL Condemns Trotzkyites

Great Fall, Mont.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Cascade County Trades and Labor Assembly has passed a resolution denying a contribution to assist eighteen members of the so-called Socialist Workers Party, now in jail for sedition. The Assembly's resolution went on record "as condemning the disruptive and seditious activities" of the Trotzkyites. It referred specifically to the expose of their activities made by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and by the Minnesota CIO. The committee which brought in the resolution consisted of Frank Foster, Alvin T. Westdal, H. M. Brow and Austin G. Thompson.

AFL MEMBER.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Patriot's Eyewitness Story of Warsaw Rising

New light on the Polish government-in-exile's role part in the tragic Warsaw uprising of last summer is given by Engineer D....., a Polish patriot who made his escape from Warsaw to the suburb of Praga, now held by the Polish People's Army and its Soviet ally.

His story, released on Saturday by the Soviet Information Bulletin in Washington, gives the truth about the uprising, as seen by a member of the democratic People's Army. This army fought side by side with the government's so-called Home Army, and the citizenry as a whole.

His name is not disclosed because his family is still in occupied Poland.

* * * *

Great excitement reigned in Warsaw in July. Soviet troops had crossed the Bug. Reports of the capture of Chelm, Lublin and other cities followed each other in quick succession.

Marshal Rokossovsky's troops were approaching the Vistula. The Germans in Warsaw drew in their horns. They pretended not to notice the glad smiles of the Poles, not to hear their stinging remarks.

Naturally, in experienced military circles, among officers of the People's Army, the Security Corps and even among officers of the Home Army under General Bor, even the most optimistic were aware that the Germans would put up stubborn resistance at Warsaw, that Warsaw could not be taken in a frontal attack, that the Soviet troops which had advanced at such an unprecedented pace from the Bug to the Vistula needed some time to bring up their rear, put their supply lines in order and establish a firm base for forcing the Vistula.

POLITICAL AIMS

Unfortunately, the command of the Home Army group headed by General Bor gained the upper hand. That group was guided by political considerations which had nothing in common with the interests of the Polish people.

I do not want to create the impression that all the leading officers of the Home Army supported the venturesome plans of General Bor's group. By no means.

A number of prominent officers of the Security Corps, which formed part of the Home Army, as well as officers of the Home Army formations and units, with whom I had conversations at the time, assessed the situation soberly and regarded an uprising as premature, in any event until the Red Army had established strong bridgeheads on the western bank of the Vistula, south and north of Warsaw.

In our conversations we did not even discuss the question of coordination with the Allies and primarily with the Soviet Command. All of us officers, and not only the officers, regarded it as self-understood that the action of partisan organizations behind the enemy's line must be coordinated with the Allied Command.

But, as it turned out later, what seemed self-understood to us was not regarded in the same way by General Bor and his associates in the command of the Home Army and by their patrons in London.

Soon rumors drifted to us about preparations by the Home Army command for armed action. In the last days of July, detachments of the Home Army were put on the alert.

A BOMB SIGNAL

We knew no details because General Bor did not keep either the People's Army command or the leadership of democratic organizations informed of his plans.

By Aug. 1, the Germans had considerably increased their forces guarding the bridges over the Vistula and had begun to mine the latter.

At about 3 or 4 p.m. a rather loud explosion was heard in the center of the city. Later I learned that the explosion had been caused by a bomb planted in the German commandant's office. Almost at the same time rifle and machine-gun firing began in various sections of the city. Detachments of the Home Army successfully stormed the police stations, government buildings and public utilities.

I hurred to the assembly point of my People's Army detachment. I found most of the members of our detachment and a number of volunteers.

In accordance with the orders of the People's Army command, we immediately joined the fray to lend support to the Home Army units. This was done by all People's Army detachments and other democratic combat organizations.

In the fight against the Germans, unity of action was achieved. A Warsaw defense staff was set up in which the People's Army was represented. Credit for that unity goes to representatives of the Polish Committee of National Liberation who remained in Warsaw to be in charge of the struggle and to command the People's Army.

They objected to the uprising as premature. They criticized the organizers of the uprising for being actuated by considerations utterly alien to the true interests of the Polish people. But at the same time they did everything in their power to save the situation and secure victory over the Germans.

For the first three days the situation in Warsaw shaped up favorably for us. Most of the more or less strategic points were in the hands of the insurgents.

The main centers of fighting were at Wola, Ochota, Old Town, Mokotow, Czerniakow, in the center of town, and at Zoliborz.

The most important buildings in the center—the telephone station, post office, the tall building on Napoleon Square, the building of the Polytechnical Institute and the electric power plant—were in the hands of the rising Poles. The Germans held the gasworks and a few other points.

Approximately the third day of the uprising the Germans recovered from their surprise and concentrated large forces of tanks, heavy artillery, mortars, infantry and aircraft and launched a systematic offensive against Warsaw.

HOMES BLASTED

From heavy siege guns and heavy multi-barreled mortars the Germans opened fire on the city squares, wrecking apartment houses and destroying their inhabitants.

German sappers clearing the way for their troops blasted house after house, causing deaths to adults, children, women and old men. German bombers circled like vultures over the defenseless city, pelting it with high explosives and incendiary bombs.

Fires started in all sections of the city. Clouds of black smoke blanketed the horizon. The Germans cut off the city's water supply and left it without water. This considerably impeded the struggle against fires and caused the population acute suffering. Low-flying German airmen strafed civilians who stood in line for water.

In the first engagements the Germans sustained heavy losses in tanks and manpower as a result of the determined action of the brave insurgents, who contended against the German Tigers and Panthers with nothing more than fire-bottles in their hands.

Incensed by these losses, the Hitlerite barbarians protected their tanks by tying living Polish children to them. German grenadiers charging against barricades drove defenseless Polish women ahead of them.

The Germans blockaded the city in an effort to starve it into submission. Despite sufferings and privations, the people of Warsaw continued to fight. Volunteers continued to replenish the combat detachments.

HEROIC POPULATION

The population of the city displayed true self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of their country's liberation. Girls and women removed wounded fighters under fire. Youngsters acted as messengers and maintained contact between various detachments and headquarters.

In the first days of the uprising almost all believed that it had been coordinated with the Allied Command especially with the Command of the Red Army.

Soon, however, all illusions on that score were shattered. The people of Warsaw realized that Generals Sosnkowski and Bor and the emigre ministers who were party to their nefarious designs had merely used the city's population as a tool in their dirty political game.

Brave British, American, South African and Polish airmen made several hazardous flights in Lancasters and Flying Fortresses and dropped some food and arms.

For reasons beyond their control, this help had little effect because most of the material dropped from parachutes was blown away by the wind far from our positions and only a small part of it got into our hands.

Neither Bor, Sosnkowski, nor the calumniators among the emigre government in London who hurled groundless accusations at the Red Army Command made the least effort either to inform the Soviet Command in good time of the exact location of the resistance centers of the insurgents, or to establish operational contact with the Soviet Command and the Command of the Polish forces fighting side by side with the Red Army.

Only on Sept. 12, the 42nd day of the Warsaw uprising, did the Polish Army Command obtain that information!

The very next night hundreds of Polish and Soviet airmen, flying low in U-2 planes in the face of German flak, delivered food, arms and ammunition to us.

We got practically everything those planes brought because the material was dropped without parachutes from an altitude of a few dozen meters.

NAZI OFFENSIVE

When the Germans, certain of their superiority in arms, took the offensive, our situation became extremely hard.

The Germans attacked simultaneously in three directions: the Third of May Avenue, Jerosolimske Aleje and Grojecka highway; then the Nowy Zjard, Miodowas street, Senatorska Chodna, Wolska Poznan highway; lastly, along the south-north artery of the Pulwaska Marszalkowska Zoliborz.

At the same time the Germans launched a number of auxiliary attacks with the aim of isolating centers of the uprising. After a stubborn struggle the Hitlerites succeeded in defeating the detachments operating in the Wola and Ochota sections.

The People's Army detachments that fought in those sections retreated over sewer mains to the old section of the town.

In the old town the streets were barricaded; every house had been turned into a fortress. German air bombings and artillery shelling reduced the entire district to a heap of ruins.

SOVIET AIR AID

In the middle of September our situation improved somewhat. We received some food and ammunition by plane. The Red Army captured Praga; Soviet fighters chased German bombers from the sky over Warsaw, Soviet and Polish artillery began to lay down a barrage to protect the resistance centers of the insurgents.

The further course of events is well known. When the situation became hopeless for the insurgents, the Command of the Polish Army, jointly with the Soviet Command, suggested to the Home Army command the sole possible way out for the gallant defenders of Warsaw: **to break to the right bank of the Vistula under cover of Soviet artillery and aircraft.**

A time was set when the insurgents were to make their way through the German lines. They were supposed to take along the largest possible number of civilians, primarily women, children and old men, as well as the wounded and sick.

The Home Army command first agreed to his proposal. But later, on Sept. 30, it refused to put it into effect. The pretexts they cited were obviously groundless. We were told that the Germans had "intercepted the telegram" which contained the suggestion, and that the road to the Vistula was one solid minefield. Lastly, they explained that the Germans had promised to treat the rebels as war prisoners.

A FEASIBLE PLAN

It was of course no easy matter to carry out the plan for a breakthrough to the right bank of the Vistula, but it was feasible, as proved by the fact that Peoples Army units which refused to surrender did make their way to the Vistula.

When those units set out on their journey to the Vistula, Soviet artillery opened drumfire on German positions and on the positions of German artillery in the neighborhood of the Physical Culture Institute and the Citadel, thus keeping a passage open for the insurgents.

General Bor preferred to surrender. Thousands of gallant defenders of the Warsaw barricades and hundreds of thousands of Warsaw's civilian population were handed over to the enemy.

Heroes of the Warsaw Battle

No other article that we have seen makes it so clear how the Polish People's Army, adhering to the Committee of National Liberation, fought side by side with the Home Army units to the very end . . . even though the uprising was un-coordinated with the Soviet command, and was ordered as a desperate measure to bolster the government-in-exile's fortunes.

Gen. Kazimiers Sosnkowski, to whom the author refers, is the former commander-in-chief of the government's forces. . . . Wladislaw Rackiewicz is the president of the exiled government, a close friend of the fascist Sosnkowski. . . . Gen. Bor led the uprising and preferred to be taken prisoner by the Germans rather than cross the Soviet-liberated side of the Vistula River.

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Navy Draftsmen To Join FAECT

Large sections of the independent National Council of Marine Draftsmen have voted to affiliate with the CIO Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, it was announced yesterday.

The National Council is a national incorporated organization of naval architects, engineers and draftsmen.

Council affiliates that have joined FAECT are the Cox & Stevens Marine Draftsmen's Association, the Sparkman & Stephens - Marine Draftsmen's Association, and the George Sharp Marine Draftsmen's Association. Other associations are taking action for affiliation to the FAECT, strengthening the growing movement against independent unionism and for association with the CIO through FAECT.

— To Tell the Truth

They Voted for It

by Robert Minor

(Continued from Page 6)

mented by the pro-Hitler press that supported him, made it impossible for the voters not to know that the crux of the question of our entering into a long-time organization of nations had for its most decisive aspect the matter of partnership between the United States and Russia. They voted in favor of such relationships with a socialist state as a means of finding new strength and vitality for our Country as a capitalist state.

This was an expression of political readiness for a change.

* * *

AT the risk of seeming to give overmuch importance to a casual phrase. I am compelled also to reject Mr. Hart's concession that prosperity and social reform can be had through "support the representatives of enlightened capitalism, who are determined to bring" such results. It is impossible for the representatives of enlightened capitalism alone to bring prosperity and social reform, or to manifest alone any "determined to bring" such results; nor can they bring prosperity except in the form that is a prelude to depression. An enormous role is assigned indispensably to labor. Not "representatives of enlightened capitalism" alone, but also the people come into this picture. The recent statement by Philip Murray shows the outline:

"Cooperation between industry and labor is another essential for full production after this war. Only chaos and destruction of our industrial life will result if employers look to the war's end as an opportunity for union-breaking, wage - cutting, open - shop drive and if labor unions have to resort to widespread strikes to defend their very existence and the living standards of their members.

". . . If industry will respect the rights of organized labor, will bargain with the unions in good faith, and will recognize that postwar prosperity must be built upon increasing purchasing power and increasing production, our unions will help to preserve the industrial peace and will cooperate to the limit to increase the production of goods and services upon which our common prosperity depends."

This also is a part of the great change that the people voted for on Nov. 7.

Extend Coalition Backing FDR, Browder Urges

Retiring of Governor Dewey to private life in 1946 and the success of the city elections next year depends on the maintenance and strengthening of the people's coalition that elected President Roosevelt, said Earl Browder Sunday night.

Preparations for the coming elections must begin at once, the Communist leader emphasized.

"We cannot take long political vacations," warned Browder. "If we relax the reactionaries will soon come back into power stronger than ever."

The text of Browder's speech will appear in the Daily Worker tomorrow.

Browder urged the need of extending the circulation of The Worker rapidly. The vast and complicated problems arising in the coming year as the Allies crush Hitler and reconversion begins will be made clear in the pages of this people's paper.

Browder spoke with Councilman Peter V. Cacchione at a mass meeting at the IWO Center, 2075 86 St., Brooklyn.

Dewey can be smoked out and defeated on issues such as these, said Cacchione:

The five cent fare.

Ending of discrimination against Negroes, Jews and foreign born.

Votes for 18-year-olds.

Dewey's defeat depends on a vigorous campaign on such people's issues. The meaning of these issues must be hammered home day by day, said Cacchione.

COALITION ESSENTIAL

But the people's victory depends on the maintenance and strengthening of the coalition that elected President Roosevelt, the speaker continued.

The meeting was packed to standing room, more than 600 attending.

Combat Terror and Corruption in Budapest

Fresh evidence of the corrupt and brutal nature of Fascist Premier Ferenc Szalasi's puppet regime in Hungary has just been released here by the Hungarian American Council for Democracy.

Szalasi has appointed Laszlo Temesvary, who three years ago was impeached from a minor government office for embezzlement as head of the Hungarian National Bank, it was revealed.

Edward Voigt, a notorious blackmailer, has been named head of Hungary's Supreme Financial Control Office.

Over 200 members of Parliament who refused to support Szalasi and hundreds of journalists have been sent to concentration camps in Germany. Many army privates have been executed by fascist officers for reluctance to fight with the Nazis.

Nevertheless, the council reports, thousands desert the army daily. A new illegal radio station has appeared inside the country urging national armed resistance to Szalasi and the Nazis and thousands of small leaflets with the slogan Join Karolyi have been distributed throughout Budapest. Count Michael Karolyi, now in London, is the world leader of Free Hungarians.

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In this corner

Some Stuff About Young, Ohio, and Joe Louis

Bill Mardo

It was nice, we thought, the way Red Grange acknowledged Buddy Young's duplication of the Galloping Ghost's longtime scoring record of 13 touchdowns.

"Any record that's lasted for so many years deserves to be broken," remarked the redhead after watching the Negro whiz tally twice as the Illini trampled over Northwestern.

Young didn't exactly bust the immortal Grange's mark . . . but there's always next season, isn't there?

* * *

Every year at this time, if only for a second, we're compelled to reflect anew how silly is this traditional Big Ten policy which denies a Conference team from making the trek out to Pasadena.

But it would have been lovely to watch Les Horvath and his kid crew tangle with the Trojans.

* * *

'Twas a pity poor Georgia Tech had to be there when Notre Dame finally got their "mad on" about that classic Army thumping. . . . The Georgians, incidentally, are well-deserving of their Orange Bowl bid. Nifty squad, this.

* * *

Never, never mention Frank Sache's name to Stout Steve Owens. The Giants' pilot has yet to recover from last Sunday's nightmarish last period, when the most shocking upset of this or any other season fell just seven yards short of becoming a reality.

It wasn't too goulish an afternoon for Owens. He did manage to perspire some poundage off his portly frame.

* * *

Golfdom is throwing some loud hurrahs Sammy Snead's way. After a 26-month layoff, during which time he served in the Navy, Snead returned to the links last week and salted away the Portland open tournament. Evidently it takes much more than a two-year stint as a sailor for Sammy to lose his touch.

* * *

S/Sgt. JoeLouis is back in New York after winding up his exhibition tour that enabled us civilians to take a peek at what the great champ has been displaying solely for the benefit of his soldier-buddies these many months.

King Joe's performance drew large and enthusiastic crowds whereever he stopped—and up Buffalo way they're still talking about that right cross which put Johnny Davis to sleep for over three minutes. You couldn't very well blame Joe for not wanting to risk his title. That was the night he had to wear regulation gloves because a New York State ruling bars three-round decision bouts with pillows.

Just when he's got us all thirsting for more, Joe is on his way again. This time it's the Pacific war theatre, where they're crying for sight of the champ.

See you, soldier.

That Man Gotkin Is Back

(This is the fourth in a series of previews of the metropolitan basketball teams.)

Finding a suitable replacement for big Wade Duym and the development of some capable reserves are the two major problems facing Coach Joe Lapchick as he points St. John's University for its third straight Metropolitan basketball crown.

Of last season's fine team, which won 15 and lost 4, Lapchick has four regulars — Co-captain Hy Gotkin and Ray Wertis, Ivy Summer and Bill Kotsores. Duym, now in service, is the only absentee of the quint that, last March, brought to the Brooklyn school its second straight National Invitation championship by smashing upset victories over Bowling Green, Kentucky and DePaul.

Duym's successor will come from one of four reserves of last season, Tommy Larkin, Murray Robinson, Vince Hurley and Ken Pressman, or from the new crop of freshmen, some of whom were outstanding scholastic court circles. Larkin seems to have the edge because of his scoring.

Summer, is the key man in the St. John picture. This 6-6, 195-pounder was awkward and timid through the first half of the campaign, but was coming fast at the finish.

"Summer has more experience, poise and confidence," said Lapchick. "I believe his poor ball handling at times last winter was due to faulty glasses. This year he'll wear contact lenses. They may improve his game a lot."

The diminutive Gotkin, now a senior, will again direct the play and make himself a general nuisance to the opposition. He has a superb running mate in speedy Ray Wertis, the fastest breaker on the squad and a dynamo of energy.

"This may be Wertis' year," commented Lapchick. "He always was an excellent ball handler and shot and now, that he's co-captain, he's more settled and serious. What I like about Ray is he's always going towards that basket."

St. John's most promising freshmen include Joe Berreras, Cardinal Hayes; Walter McCurdy, Brooklyn, Prep; Norman Ochs, Far Rockaway; Jimmy Lennon and John Kaiser, St. John's Prep, and John Beglin, Bayport High.

"We're not too well off for replacements," said Lapchick, "but we got by with only six men last season. If these boys haven't let last year's success go to their heads we should have another interesting winter. They've got the ability, experience and spirit and they love to play basketball, but a lot of college teams have increased manpower and I think the competition will be much stronger."

Teams Selected For Bowl Games

The matching of opponents for the major New Year's Day bowl games has been completed. Here are the contestants, with their records in parentheses:

Rose Bowl, Pasadena, Calif.—Southern California (7-0-2) vs. Tennessee (7-0-1); probable attendance, 90,000.

Sugar Bowl, New Orleans, La.—Alabama (5-1-2) vs. Duke (5-4-0); probable attendance, 70,000.

Orange Bowl, Miami, Fla.—Georgia Tech (7-2-0) vs. Tulsa (6-2-0); probable attendance, 35,000.

Cotton Bowl, Dallas, Tex.—Texas Christian (7-1-1) vs. Oklahoma A. & M. (7-1-0); probable attendance, 35,000.

Big Ten Ruling Bars Ohio State From Rose Bowl

CHICAGO, Nov. 27 (UP).—The Big Ten board of faculty representatives refused to waive the conference rule against postseason games to allow Ohio State to accept a possible bid to the Rose Bowl.

Professor Frank Richard, of the University of Illinois, said in announcing the board's decision against relaxing the thirty-eight-year-old post-season rule, that it was believed a waiver would not further the war effort and would not be a good move on educational grounds.

Ohio State became the No. 1 possibility for a Rose Bowl bid after defeating Michigan, 18 to 14, yesterday and winning the Western Conference title.

— Pro Grid Roundup —

Giants Must Hurdle Baugh Twice to Win

by Phil Gordon

On stage, everybody—the curtain's all set for the home-and-home football show to be staged this and next Sunday by the New York Giants and the Washington Redskins for the eastern division crown.

Both clubs are now locked in a tie for first-place honors as a result of the Giants' win over the Tigers, and Washington's triumph at the expense of the Boston Yanks.

As the Owensmen warm up for this Sunday's duel with Baugh and Co., they may do well to reflect about how narrow a squeak was their victory over the surprisingly stubborn Tigers from Flatbush country.

In the last quarter, Frank Sachese started to pitch aces to Bob Masterson, Chuck Taylor and Joe Carter—and the crowd of 29,387 fans almost witnessed an unbelievable upset. But every time that Sachese passed his way toward paydirt, the Giants' forward wall prevented the Tiger ground-gainers from cashing in.

Now, the action-rusty Sachese is certainly no Sammy Baugh, and you can bet Stout Steve Owens will keep his men drilling long and hard on how to keep Slingin' Sammy from filling the air with touchdown heaves.

Don Hutson scored 17 points on Sunday when his Green Bay Packers ended their regular football season with a 35-20 victory over the winless Card-Pittsburgh eleven.

Hutson is aiming for his fifth straight league scoring title, and with Sunday's stint, the wonder-man boosted his season's mark to 85. Frankie Sinkwich of Detroit is lodged 27 points behind Hutson, and Frankie has one more game to play.

Ensign Sid Buckman pitched another of his stylistic touchdown passes in giving the Chicago Bears their 28-7 upset over the hitherto unbeaten Philly Eagles. . . . Ironically enough, the lone Eagle marker was gained when Tom Miller intercepted one of Columbia Sid's tosses and lugged it 30 yards for a score.

* * *

Lt. Al Blozis enjoyed his furlough last Sunday by ramming up against the troublesome Tiger line. Last year's all-league tackle was graduated from infantry OCS last week, and will be around to help the Giants open holes in the Washington line.

* * *

Arnie Herber continues to pass his way along the comeback trail. Against Brooklyn, the Giant veteran completed nine out of 20 passes for 161 yards gained. . . . Big William Paschal didn't have too good a day rushing, as Brooklyn limited him to a total of 44 yards in 22 attempts.

Huberman to Speak At Community Forum

Leo Huberman and Charles Obermeier of the National Maritime Union will speak at a community forum tomorrow (Wednesday) 8 p. m. at PS 165, 234 West 109 St. The forum, one of a regular series sponsored by the West Side Council of Religious and Civic Organizations, will discuss the contribution made by the various national and racial groups in America.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc. WEVD—1330 Kc.
WEAF—660 Kc. WNEW—1130 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc. WLIB—1190 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc. WHN—1050 Kc.
WNYC—830 Kc. WOV—1290 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc. WBNY—1480 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc. WQXR—1560 Kc.

11 A.M. TO NOON

11:00-WEAF—Road of Life
WOR—News; Talk; Music
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
11:15-WEAF—Rosemary—Sketch
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Star Playhouse
WOR—Quiz Wizard
WJZ—News; Jack Berch, Songs
WABC—Bright Horizon
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—Toby's Topics
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Sydney Moseley, News
WJZ—Glamor Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNellis
WOR—Mealtime Melodies
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—On Target, Variety Show
WOR—News; Juke Box
WJZ—News; Farm-Home Makers
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Sunny Skylar, Songs
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage, News
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15-WOR—Terry's House Party
WJZ—Woman's Exchange Program
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WABC—Bernardine Flynn, News
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—American Women's Jury
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—The Goldbergs

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—News; Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—Walter Kiernan, News
WABC—Joyce Jordan, M.D.
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Two on a Clue
2:30-WEAF—Women in White
WOR—News; Real Stories
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
WABC—Young Dr. Malone
WQXR—Request Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WABC—Perry Mason
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Morton Downey, Songs
WABC—Mary Marlin
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins
WJZ—Appointment With Life
WABC—Tena and Tim
WMCA—Adrian Rollini Trio
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—Talk—John Gambling
WABC—The High Places
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
WJZ—Studio Music
WABC—Bob Trout, News
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
WABC—It's Maritime
WMCA—News; Ray Smith, Songs
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Ozark Ramblers
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Dr. Eddy's Food Forum
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
WABC—Recorded Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Raymond Scott Orchestra
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—Sing Along Club
WMCA—News; Milt Greene, Songs
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Chick Carter
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WABC—Romance of Evelyn Winters
WMCA—Recorded Music
WQXR—E. M. Sternberger, News
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Three Sisters, Songs
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
5:45-WEAF—Front Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—Captain Midnight
WABC—Wilderness Road

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Sydney Moseley, News
WJZ—John B. Kennedy, News
WABC—Quincy Howe, News
WMCA—News; Talk; Music
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Newsreel
WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Edwin C. Hill, News
6:30-WOR—News; Frank Singiser
WJZ—Whose War?—Sports Talk
WABC—Sports—Ted Husing
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Henry J. Taylor, News
WABC—The World Today—News
WMCA—String Music
6:55-WABC—Joseph C. Harsch, News
7:00-WEAF—Johnny Mercer Show
WJZ—American Side Show
WABC—I Love a Mystery
WQXR—Lisa Sergio, News
7:15-WEAF—John W. Vandercook, News
WOR—The Strange Dr. Weird
WABC—Variety Musicale
WMCA—Five-Star Final
7:30-WEAF—Dick Haymes, Songs
WOR—Arthur Hale, News
WJZ—Jean Tighe, Songs
WABC—Concert Orchestra
WMCA—Johannes Steel, News
7:45-WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Tell Me, Doctor
WMCA—Sid Gary, Songs
8:00-WEAF—Ginny Simms, Songs
WOR—Frank Singiser, News
WJZ—News Reports
WABC—Big Town
8:15-WOR—Sunny Skylar, Songs
WJZ—Lum and Abner
8:30-WEAF—A Date With Judy
WOR—Roy Rogers Show
WJZ—Alan Young Show
WABC—Play—Intermezzo
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Mystery Theater
WOR—Gabriel Heatter, News
WJZ—Gracie Fields Show
WABC—Burns and Allen, Comedy
WHN—William S. Gailmor
9:15-WOR—Screen Test
WMCA—Richard Eaton—Talk
WQXR—Salon de Musique
9:30-WEAF—Fibber McGee and Molly
WOR—American Forum
WJZ—Spotlight Band
WABC—This Is My Best
WMCA—Recorded Music
9:45-WMCA—Tax Reform—Beardsley Ruml
9:55-WJZ—Short Story
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:00-WEAF—Bob Hope, Comedian
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing
WABC—Service to the Front
10:15-WOR—Paul Schubert, News
WJZ—Andy Russell Show
10:30-WEAF—Hildegarde, Songs
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—Let Yourself Go
WABC—Talk—Sumner Welles
WMCA—Frank Kingdon, News
10:45-WABC—Behind the Scenes at CBS
WMCA—Musical Encores
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WABC, WJZ—News; Music
WMCA—News; Talks; Music
11:30-WEAF—Words at War—Sketch
WJZ—Metropolitan Opera, U.S.A.
WABC—Casey, Press Photographer
12:00-WEAF, WABC—News; Music
WJZ, WMCA—News; Music

Radio Concerts

6:30-7 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Dinner Music.
7-8 P.M., WNYC (also FM)—Masterwork Hour, an all Dvorak program.
8:05-9 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Symphony Hall.
10:30-11 P.M., WOR—Mishel Piastro conducts The Symphonette.
11:30-11:55 P.M., WJZ—Opera Guild Concert, with Mona Paulee, soprano; Donald Dame, tenor, and orchestra conducted by Josef Stopak.
12 P.M., - 1 A.M. — WEVD—Symphonic Hour.

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Philip Evergood, the noted American artist executed 12 colorful American-Russian friendship paintings for Russian War Relief for reproduction on a 1945 calendar. The above painting shows Catherine the Great appointing the American naval officer John Paul Jones, Admiral of the Russian Fleet in 1781.

Shakespeare Studies In the Soviet Union

By M. MOROZOV
(Soviet scholar and critic)

The study of Shakespeare in the Soviet Union grows year by year. A few years before the war there appeared in our country for the first time since printing was introduced in Russia the carefully annotated texts, in the original English, of several Shakespeare plays, besides the publication of his collected works in English.

Large audiences gathered to the public readings of Shakespeare in English organized about that time by the Central Library of Foreign Literature. This was a clear indication of the fact that an ever-growing number of readers, and particularly of young students, were no longer satisfied with reading translations of Shakespeare but were beginning to read and study him in the original.

As Shakespeare in English became increasingly popular, the work of the Shakespeare translators increased. One must mention, in the first place, the inspired "portraits" Pasternak painted from Shakespeare's "originals"; what I mean is that what Pasternak did was not mere translating, but he made living "portraits" of Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet, and Anthony and Cleopatra; one must also mention the numerous works of our distinguished verse translator, Tatyana Shchepkina-Kupernik; the austere, harmonious and thoughtful translation of Hamlet by M. Lozinsky; and the delightful Marshak translations of the fool's songs from King Lear, to mention just a few.

TRANSLATING THE BARD

This work of translating Shakespeare into Russian and into the other languages of the Soviet Union continues. I. Steshenko has just completed a new translation of Twelfth Night into Ukrainian, and this will be performed by the Franko Theatre in liberated Kiev; the poet Lakhuti is working on his translation of Romeo and Juliet into Tajik; during the war Othello has been translated into Chuvash, and Twelfth Night into Kirghiz; the Tartar Academic Theatre in Kazan is working on its production of King Lear, etc. Some of Shakespeare's plays have been translated into as many as 24 languages of the Soviet Union.

This work on Shakespeare's texts and their translations is, as it were, the background of our Shakespearean activity. The articles of Lunacharsky, the late I. Aksyonov, the research of Prof. A. Smirnov, the essays of S. Krzanovsky and the studies of other scholars, including the theses of many young scholars and the papers read to various Shakespeare conferences have both set and solved many problems in a new way.

What is so typical of our Shakespeare scholarship is its close bond with the practical creative problems of our own present-day theatre. It is typical that, for the last five years, the annual Shakespeare conferences should have been organized by the All-Russian Theatrical Society. During discussions concerning Shakespearean performances the dominating question is usually whether the performance in question has rendered Shakespeare's thought with sufficient truth and depth, and whether it has contributed anything new to the understanding of the play. Our theatre not only reproduces Shakespeare, but endeavors to act as a thoughtful commentator.

LIVING SHAKESPEARE

Working, as they do, in close cooperation with the theatre, our research workers have thrown new light on a number of aspects of Shakespeare's creative genius, on his humanism, on his deep roots in his native soil and milieu, on the living bond existing between his work and his period; they have also made a fresh study of the immense gallery of his characters and approached from a new angle some of the principles of his dramatic art (evolution of character, continuity of action, etc.).

To us, Russian scholars, Shakespeare is not simply a cold mirror of life, nor is his work an act of passive contemplation. Nor is it merely a gallery of psychological types. Shakespeare's work shows us, above all, the active struggle of Man against the dark powers of hatred and evil. That is the main theme of the ever-young poet and playwright, and this is what we realize today more than ever. Shakespeare's name, together with so many other great names, is written on the banner of progressive and freedom-loving humanity. We know that Shakespeare is one of those numerous and powerful bonds uniting the great nations in their common struggle against the Nazi barbarians.

Free Tickets for Servicemen

"99 Park," headquarters of the New York City Defense Recreation Committee, Inc. offers a partial list of free amusements available today through the generosity of the entertainment world. Afternoon tickets from 11 a. m. Evening tickets after 4 p. m. Officers apply to the Officer's Service Committee at the Hotel Commodore for comparable services at reduced rates.

Spectacular Film Story of Steel Lauds America's Industrial Might

By DAVID PLATT

The thesis of An American Romance, King Vidor's magnificently produced and vastly important motion picture of the rise of America's industrial might, is that efficient production demands cooperation between labor and management.

When Steve Dangosbiblichek, an immigrant steel worker who rose to a position of power in the automobile industry, refused to recognize the union in his Detroit plant in the days before Pearl Harbor, all work shut down for three months. Steve, who said he owed his success to no man, insisted on an open-shop. He argued that recognizing the union was tantamount to giving up control of the business. "No union is going to tell me what to do. . . . Don't you men have any faith that I will always do the right thing."

AN AMERICAN ROMANCE. An MGM film produced and directed by King Vidor. Screen play by Herbert Dalmas and William Ludwig. Based upon a story by King Vidor. Photographed in Technicolor with Brian Donlevy as Steve Dangos. Also Ann Richards, Walter Abel, John Qualen, Horace McNally. Now playing at Loew's State Theatre on Broadway, Loew's Lexington, Paradise, Valencia, Olympia, 72d St., 83d St., 175th St. Newark and Jersey City.

Steve's own son sided with the union negotiating committee when the show-down came. "Times have changed," said the son. "You're trying to buck something bigger than you are." The Board of Directors of the plant over-ruled Steve, voted for union recognition, in a powerful sequence in which both sides of the question are fairly presented. But Steve felt that he had been betrayed by his closest friends and associates. Rather than accept the verdict of history, he stepped out of the business, but he came back when Pearl Harbor was bombed, to work with the union to help fulfill the company's quota of planes for victory in the war.

That's the patriotic theme of An American Romance. Labor-Management cooperation. National unity against the common enemy. Recognition of labor's part in the growth of our industrial power.

Brian Donlevy is the captain of industry in this rags-to-riches story of Steve Dangos — for short, who walked from Ellis Island to the Mesabi Range in Minnesota in the early 1900's to dig ore and make steel. Steve learns how the red earth of the fabulous open pit mines of Mesabi becomes steel and iron. He falls in love with Anna O'Rourke, an Irish school-teacher who taught him how to read. He hitch-hikes to the Chicago steel mills, works himself up to be foreman, marries Anna, names his children after Washington and Lincoln, becomes an American citizen when his son goes off to World War I, begins to tinker with automobiles.

What gives an American Romance its authority is the fact that it is documented with spectacular Technicolor scenes of America's great ore pits and steel mills in action. Almost half of Vidor's film is devoted to showing how the ore at Mesabi becomes steel at Gary. The mining scenes were filmed on the Mesabi Range, that "man-made Grand Canyon" of raw, red earth which is the basis of steel.

The magnificent steel-making sequences were shot at the South Chicago works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. and at Gary, Ind., the largest steel plant in the world. The interiors were photographed so close to the white-hot open-hearth furnaces, you can almost feel the volcanic heat of the erupting red-orange molten iron. The fascinating automobile and aeroplane assembly line backgrounds were photographed at the Chrysler Corp. plants in Detroit. The documentary shots in themselves are a tribute to labor's role in the nation's industrial development. No other film approaches this stirring drama of America's industrial power which has made possible unconditional victory over the Axis.

SOME WEAKNESSES

An American Romance has its imperfections to be sure. There is nothing in the early parts of the film to indicate the terrific exploitation of labor at Mesabi and at Gary before the unions started organizing steel. Furthermore, Steve Dangos is not typical of the millions of immigrant Slav steel workers who did not turn their backs on labor. King Vidor has glorified an exceptional case. But, as the film says, times have changed. Even some of the most stubborn of the open-shoppers are beginning to see the light.

The fact remains that An American Romance contains the most significant screen statement of our time on the question of Labor and Management working together for the common good of the country. It deserves the wholehearted support of every one who loves America.

Good News Is Real Fun

GOOD NEWS. A Yiddish play in two acts and 16 scenes by Isidor Friedman. Music by Joseph Rumshinsky. Lyrics by Isidor Lillian. Direction by Menasha Skulnik. Settings by Michael Saltzman. Dances by Valentina Belova. Cast includes Menasha Skulnik, Paula Klida, Esther Saltzman, Anna Thomashefsky, Moses Feder. At the Second Ave. Theatre.

The book doesn't matter much in Good News but Rumshinsky's music and Menasha Skulnik's antics do. Rumshinsky takes straight corn and makes it golden; Skulnik takes the same corn and turns it into a heady brew.

He is an extraordinary comedian—something in the great tradition of the little man always getting himself in and out of jams, a cross between Buster Keaton and Charlie Chaplin.

Skulnik's voice is tinny, his manner frightened, but he can glide across a stage and make his audience shriek with every step. He carries the show with great ease and I should some day like to see him working hard on something better than the standard recipes which the Second Ave. impresarios think that Yiddish-speaking audiences want.

Rumshinsky's delightful tunes are reminiscent of the best he did when Molly Picon was the idol downtown. In Here Lies My Heart and Soul he manages something sweet and memorable.

But for heaven's sake why does Mr. Friedman, the author, have to impose on his listeners that awful scene in the hospital garden. I am sure people suffering with amnesia have a hard time of it but nothing nearly as bad as that portrayed. One forgives a good deal in musical comedies but to see a scene in which the amnesia victim behaves as though he had everything from rabies to dementia praecox is a little too much. Then there are the alternate scenes of tears and laughter—as mechanical a contrivance as can be imagined.

But Skulnik is back in no time with a gag or two and the evening becomes lively again. Miriam Kressyn who plays the unhappy daughter of a very happy family does extremely well. She sings the sorrowful bits as though she meant it and she is first-rate in the duets.

The whole is by no means a Yiddish Oklahoma or Bloomer Girl but it's real fun. —J.V.S.

Theatre Guild Casts Join Bond Appeal

All of the Theatre Guild's New York shows joined forces for an all-out bond appeal last week. when members of Oklahoma, Jacobowsky and the Colonel and Embezzled Heaven appeared at Fifth Ave. and 48th St., right in the heart of the Big Town, in an outdoor rally to help the Sixth War Loan Drive.

With no tickets of admission needed, crowds surged to the open air platform for a free peak as Louis Calhern, who plays the Colonel in Jacobowsky and the Colonel, put the various show folks through their paces. A flock of pretty Conover models circulated through the crowd and took Bond orders.

MOTION PICTURES

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6th BIG WEEK
A Sensational Film from the Heart of War-torn Russia!
ARKADO Presents The Rainbow Based on Wanda Wasilewska's Stalin Prize Novel
COLOR by RADIANT
STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 42d & 41st St.

IRVING PLACE
14th St. & Union Sq.—GR 5-6975
THE NEW GULLIVER
The Soviet Union's Answer to a Soft Peace
Plus '48 Hours'

BROOKLYN

ROGERS Rogers Ave. off Empire Blvd.
TODAY Thru THURSDAY
WILSON
Shown at 1:09, 3:52, 6:35 and 9:18 P. M.

THE STAGE

THEATRE OF ALL NATIONS
Carnegie Chamber Music Hall
154 West 57th St.
This Thursday, Nov. 30, 8:30 p.m.
VICTOR BORGE
Paul Leyssac, Karin Michaelis
Elisabeth Paul
In Danish Festical of Music and Dance
Adm.: 90c, $1.20, $1.80 incl. tax.
Advance: Bookfair 133 West 44 St.

GERTRUDE NIESEN in FOLLOW THE GIRLS
Staged by Harry Delmar
44th ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way. LA. 4-4337
Evgs. 8:30 sharp. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30
Out-of-Town Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(in association with Jack M. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY and the COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
Louis CALHERN-Oscar KARLWEIS
MARIANNE STEWART
MARTIN BECK - 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.
Evenings 8:30. Matinees THURS., and SAT., 2:30

6th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY." —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with ARTHUR MARGETSON
NYDIA WESTMAN
EMPIRE THEA., B'way & 40th St. PE. 6-9543
Evenings 8:40. Matinees THURS. and Sat. at 2:40

MICHAEL TODD presents
BOBBY CLARK in MEXICAN HAYRIDE
by Herbert & Dorothy Fields
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
SONGS BY COLE PORTER
WINTER GARDEN, B'way & 50th St. Cl. 7-5161
Evs. 8:30, Mats THURS. and SAT. 2:30

"A dramatic thunderbolt."—Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER DENNIS KING DUDLEY DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
Evs. 8:40. Matinees WED. & SAT. 2:40
FULTON, 46th St., W. of B'way. CI.6-6380

Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, November 28, 1944

Late Bulletins

Ask Stiffer Penalties in Bill For Permanent State FEPC

ALBANY, Nov. 27.—The setting up of a permanent bureau to outlaw discrimination in New York State was urged today by labor, Negro and Catholic organizations at the first of a series of state-wide public hearings conducted by a Legislative Commission headed by Assemblyman Irving M. Ives.

The Commission, set up by the last session of the Legislature at Gov. Dewey's behest to cover up his killing of a permanent FEPC bill, has proposed a measure which provides for such a bureau and is conducting hearings in major cities on it.

Proponents appeared on behalf of the Capital District CIO Council, of all Negro organizations in the city, of the State Catholic Welfare Committee and of several other organizations. No one opposed it.

Various amendments were proposed, chiefly in the direction of making more stringent penalties.

Samuel Falcone, for the CIO Council, urged provision for redress of workers who are discriminated against because of race, color or creed and that they be compensated for loss of time in case they have to appear before the Commission or in the courts to testify.

Negro spokesmen proposed inclusion of an amendment whereby all businesses requiring state license should have their license cancelled if found to be discriminating in employment.

The representative of the State Catholic Welfare Committee, who told the commission that he was appearing for seven Catholic diocese in the state, said the measure was based on "good Catholic doctrine," but that there were several qualifications which would be submitted to the Commission in writing in the near future.

The hearings continue tomorrow in Syracuse, Wednesday in Rochester and Thursday in Buffalo. Next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday they will be held in New York City.

CITY HEARINGS DEC. 4-6

Widespread interest in a proposed bill barring discrimination in employment mounted yesterday as labor, civic and religious organizations planned to testify at the public hearings scheduled for Dec. 4, 5 and 6 in Manhattan.

Scheduled to testify are: The City CIO; National Committee to Outlaw Anti-Semitism; the American Jewish Congress; National Negro Congress; Negro Labor Victory Committee; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; West Side Council of Religious and Civic Organizations; Metropolitan Interfaith and Interracial Coordinating Council; National Urban League; National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; and the International Labor Defense.

Mrs. Dorothy Funn, legislative representative of the National Negro Congress, said that she would support the bill and at the same time make suggestions around tightening its penalties and extending its coverage to fields other than employment.

The International Labor Defense, in a statement issued yesterday by Congressman Vito Marcantonio, its president, gave support to the bill but warned that the provision for court review threatens to nullify its effect.

Archduke Otto Awaits Vatican Audience

ROME, Nov. 27 (UP).—Archduke Otto, pretender to the Hapsburg throne of Austria, arrived here today and it is understood that an audience with the Pope has been arranged for him.

During the weekend Austrian and Hungarian refugees in Rome formed a committee of 12, of which only two were monarchists.

De Gaulle in Cairo En Route to Moscow

CAIRO, Nov. 27 (UP).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, enroute to Moscow for talks with Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin, was received by King Farouk when he stopped in Cairo, it was reported today.

Prince Humbert Confers With Italian Leaders

ROME, Nov. 27 (UP).—Prince Humbert today held conferences with political leaders following the resignation yesterday of Premier Ivanoe Bonomi and his six-party cabinet.

It was understood that the new cabinet would be announced to Allied governments for their approval in accordance with the terms of the armistice.

Yanks Shell Japanese in Ormoc Area

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, LEYTE, Philippines, Tuesday, Nov. 28 (UP).—American long-tom artillery shelled Japanese foxholes and supply roads in the Ormoc corridor of western Leyte today with relentless thoroughness, and observers believed their constant pounding accounted for the "steadily decreasing" Japanese opposition met by American ground forces there.

At latest reports, Maj. Gen. William H. Gill's "Red Arrow" Division troops were pressing slowly southward down the corridor below Limon as the screaming shells of American 155's hunted out the Japanese in the rolling hills and along the road stretching 18 airline miles south from the battlefront of Ormoc.

Eighth Army Pushes Back Nazis

ROME, Nov. 27 (UP).—British Eighth Army troops, bending back the German defenses south of Faenza, have driven the enemy from the east bank of the Lamone River around Brisighella, while to the north other units, pushing ahead rapidly on the German left flank, approached Russi, eight and one-half miles northeast of Faenza.

Marine Pvt. Fred Beauchamp, Beckville, Texas (right), got a real shock when he picked up a page of news pictures in the San Diego Naval Hospital. One of the pictures (left) was of himself, falling, after being hit by Japanese mortar fire on Saipan.

The Veteran Commander

REACHING FOR THE ROER

THE American Ninth Army is reaching for the Roer line of German defenses and is meeting with fierce local enemy counteraction before Juelich, north of the super-highway running from Aachen to Cologne. It would seem that the main fortifications of the western zone of the Siegfried system lie on the eastern bank of the Roer, around Linnich, Juelich and Dueran. Thus Gen. Simpson's men are still battling in the forefield of the enemy fortifications and German counterattacks cannot be construed as representing the use of the bulk of their forces in the area.

The American First Army, at last out of the Huertgen Forest, is advancing toward Dueren, south of the great highway, along which the town of Frenz has been captured. The Ninth-First front is active in a 15-mile sector, forming the cord of the arc described by the Roer. Dueren lies in the center of the arc.

As far as the Lorraine front is concerned, it is now becoming rather clear that all the headline piffle about "50,000 Germans" being trapped in the Vosges has little to do with realities. The "trap" between the American Seventh in the Saverne Gap and the French First in the Colmar Gap is wide open (the opening is almost 50 miles wide with FIVE Rhine bridges available to the Germans for retreat; one bridge for each Vosges pass). The French who had been reported (or had reported themselves) way past Colmar have not reached that town and the Colmar-Strasbourg stretch represents the opening in the "trap."

* * *

INCONCLUSIVE fighting in Italy represents a creeping advance northwestward along the Rimini-Bologna highway and attempts by our forces to outflank Bologna from the southwest. The immediate objective in the highway sector is Faenza. The distant objective in the flanking attempt is Modena, halfway between Bologna and Parma.

* * *

IN the Balkans, the Bulgar Command announces that its troops are fighting for Novi Pazar and Raska in the Ibar valley. This means probably that the main body of German troops from Serbia and Greece have already passed through the Ibar valley northwestward, and that only rearguards are left south of Kraljevo.

There is scattered fighting, with isolated German garrisons all over Yugoslavia, from Slovenia to Montenegro.

* * *

THE most important development on the Eastern Front is the capture of the key-junction of Hatvan by Marshal Malinovsky. This victory, won after a hot battle of 10 days, opens the way for Soviet troops to the elbow of the Danube and the fortress of Vac.

The big junction of Miskolc is also as good as captured, and this means that the entire Przemysl-Budapest railroad is in Soviet hands with the exception of the junction of (pronounced) Chateau-rally-yow-haily. This place is a hard nut to crack because it is protected from the east by a great body of marshes and must be taken from the north and west.

Gen. Petrov's troops in Slovakia are advancing on the junction of Koshitze, which controls another north-south railroad across Slovakia.

* * *

TOKIO has been attacked again by Super-Fortresses from Saipan. Results have not been reported yet.

Carriers of Admiral Halsey's Third U. S. Fleet struck at Luzon, sinking 18 enemy ships, including a heavy cruiser and a destroyer. Seventy-two enemy planes were destroyed.

Japanese resistance in the Ormoc corridor on Leyte is reported weakening.

The enemy has captured our fighter base at Nanning and is only a short distance from the border of Indo-China. Thus the Harbin-Peiping-Hankow-Hanoi right-of-way has been almost cleared by the enemy and is ready to substitute for his endangered sea lanes.